

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

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SAINT JOSEPH, Mo.

Located on eight main lines of railway and tributary to the grain fields of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Missouri, Iowa, South Dakota and Oklahoma, this market is ideally located to serve you.

An elevator capacity of 3,525,000 bushels provides ample storage space for your grain.

A branch of the Missouri State Grain Inspection Department and Federal Supervision maintained at St. Joseph insures unbiased inspection and accurate weights.

St. Joseph, being on main Eastern and Southern roads, is an excellent reconsigning point. In the center of a rich dairy and livestock area, this market is the source of supply for many hundred feeders. Then, too, its large flour and feed mills have a grinding capacity of 50,600 bushels of wheat and 24,000 bushels of corn per day.

St. Joseph annually handles 11,628,000 bushels wheat, 1,616,000 bushels oats, 6,068,600 bushels corn.

Let any of the following members of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange show you the quality of St. Joseph Service:

Thomas Grain Company
Taylor-Lightner Grain Co.
St. Joseph Stock Yards Co.
St. Joseph Public Elevator Co.
St. Joseph Hay & Grain Co.
Sloan-Niedorp Grain Co.
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Schreiber Milling & Grain Co.
Penney-Yancey Grain Co.
McKee Grain Company
Marshall-Hall Grain Co.

Loutch Grain & Hay Co.
Larabee Flour Mills Corp.
Kellogg-Huff Grain Co.
Holdridge Grain Company
Herries Grain Company
Heald Grain Co.
Hauck Milling Company
Gregg Grain Company
Grain Belt Mills Co.
Gordon-Watts Grain Co.
T. P. Gordon

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J. L. Frederick Grain Co.
Fogarty & Kneib
Farnum-Winter & Co.
Excello Feed Milling Co.
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Button-Simmons Grain Co.
Brunswick Grain Co.
Barnes-Piazzek Co., Inc.
The A. J. Elevator Co.
Aunt Jemima Mills Co.

Write for the St. Joseph Daily Market Bulletin

HUTCHINSON

**Is always
in the Market**

The milling demand at this point is constant. This unusual demand, coupled with the aggressiveness of the Hutchinson Board of Trade members mentioned here, means real service and results for you.

If you are desirous of making more profitable connections in this great Southwestern, whether you are a miller, exporter or country grain shipper, do not delay, but get into communication with any of these firms at once.

Any of these firms will handle your business in a satisfactory manner.

Board of Trade Members

Goffe & Carkener

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Ralph Russell Grain Co.

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Grain Merchants

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Union Grain Co.

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Grain Merchants

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Consignments

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Davidson Grain Co.

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Farmers Co-operative Comm. Co.

Commission Merchants

Gano Grain Co.

Grain Merchants

Larabee Flour Mills Corporation

Hard Wheat Millers

J. B. McClure Grain Co.

Buyers and Sellers

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them.

ATCHISON, KANS.

Blair Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*
Moore-Lawless Grain Co., cosgmts., futures, pvt. wires.*

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England & Co., Chas., grain, hay.*
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Gill & Fisher, receivers and shippers.*
Hammond, Snyder & Co., Inc., receivers, exporters.*
Hax & Co., G. A., grain, hay, seeds.*
Jones & Co., H. C., receivers, shippers, exporters.*
Lederer Bros., grain receivers.*
Robinson & Jackson, grain commission merchants.*
Steen & Bro., E., grain receivers and exporters.*

BEAVER, OKLA.

Horne Grain Co., Texas wheat, barley, milo.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Birmingham Grain Co., grain, feed, flour.*
Hemphill & Co., R. C., mdse. & grain brokers.*
Montgomery Brokerage Co., grain, gr. pdts., hay, mdse.
Western Grain Co., mfrs. mxd. feed, crn. meal, grits.*

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Hosenwinkle Grain Co., brokers of country grain.

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Doerty-Ellsworth Co., Inc., brokerage commission.*
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Globe Grain Co., receivers & shippers.*
Harold, A. W., grain, barley a specialty.
McConnell Grain Corporation, commission merchants.*
McKillen, Inc., J. G., receivers and shippers.*
Kennedy & Co. Chas. wheat a specialty.*
Pratt & Co., receivers, shippers of grain.*
Ratcliffe, S. M., commission merchant.*
Seymour-Wood Grain Co., consignments.*
Taylor & Bourneque Co., grain merchants.*
Townsend Ward Co., The, consignments.*
Urnston Grain Co., grain commission.*
Watkins Grain Co., consignments.*
Whitney & Gibson, consignments.*

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Cairo Grain Commission Co., consignments.*
Halliday Elevator Co., grain dealers.*
Magee-Lynch Grain Co., grain dealers.*
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CARROLLTON, MO.

Claiborne Commission Co., commission merchants.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

Cedar Rapids Grain Co., corn and oats.*
Gifford Grain Co., grain and grain products.*
King Wilder Grain Co., grain shippers.*

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Board of Trade Members.
Hood Feed Co., flour, feeds, field seeds.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.
Anderson & Co., W. P., grain commission merchants.*
Armour Grain Co., grain buyers.*
Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Brennan & Co., John E., grain commission merchants.*

*Member Grain Dealers National Association.

CHICAGO, ILL.

(Continued.)

Carhart Code Harwood Co., grain commission.*
Dole & Co., J. H., grain and seeds.*
Freeman & Co., Henry H., grain, hay, straw.
Gerstenberg & Co., commission merchants.*
Hales & Hunter Co., grain merchants.*
Harris, Winthrop & Co., grain commission.*
Hitch & Carder, commission merchants.
Hoit & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.
Lanson Bros. & Co., consignments solicited.*
Lewis & Co., F. S., grain and provisions.*
McKenna & Dickey, commission merchants.*
Mumford & Co., W. R., grain, hay, millstuffs.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Northern Grain & Warehouse Co., grain receivers.
Paynter, H. M., grain and field seeds.
Pope & Eckhardt Co., grain and seeds.
Press & Co., W. G., grain, provisions, stocks, etc.
Requa Bros., wheat a specialty.*
Rumsey & Co., grain commission.*
Schiffin & Co., P. H., commission.*
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Simons, Day & Co., grain merchants.*
Somers, Jones & Co., grain and field seeds.*
Thayer & Co., C. H., receivers-shippers.*
Udike Grain Co., consignments.*
Leland & Co., E. F., grain and seeds.*
Zweig & Co., Harry A., cash grain only.

CINCINNATI, O.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.
Early & Daniel Co., grain, hay, feed.

CLEVELAND, O.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.
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Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., The, rcvrs. & shprs.*
Gates Elevator Co., The, receivers and shippers.*
Sheets Elevator Co., The, grain, hay, straw.*
Shepard, Clark & Co., grain merchants.*
Strass & Co., H. M., receivers, shippers hay & grain.*

COLBY, KANSAS.

Harris & Haynes, wholesale—brokers—grain.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Robinson-Hunt Grain Co., grain, hay, seeds, beans.*

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Davenport Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

DECATUR, ALA.

Decatur Coal & Mfg. Co., grain and feedstuffs.
Lyle-Taylor Grain Co., whlse. grain, hay, feeds.

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin & Co., H. I., grain dealers.*

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members.
Adv & Crowe Merc. Co., The, grain and hay.
Ayres Merc. Co., The E. C., grain, flour, feed.
Best & Co., J. D., corn, oats, barley.
Conley-Ross Grain Co., The, grain and beans.
Orescent Flour Mills, The, wheat, corn, oats.*
Denver Elevator. We buy and sell grain and beans.*
Elder Grain Co., F. W., "Always Working."
Flanley Grain Co., wholesale grain.
Gallagher Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Hungarian Flour Mills, wheat, corn, oats, etc.
Kellogg Grain Co., O. M., receivers and shippers.*
McCaull-Dinsmore Co., wholesaler and commission.*
Moore-Lawless Grain Co., private wires to all markets.*
O'Donnell Grain Co., wholesale grain.*
Pheips Grain Co., T. D., wholesale grain.*
Scott-George Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Summit Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, rye, barl.*

DES MOINES, IOWA.

Board of Trade Members.
Anderson Co., D. L., grain merchants.
Iowa Grain Co., receivers and shippers.
Lockwood, Lee, grain, millfeed broker.
Marshall Hall Grain Co., grain commission.
Taylor & Patton Co., corn and oats.

DETROIT, MICH.

Board of Trade Members.
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Huston, C. R., grain, hay consignments a specialty.*
Lapham & Co., J. S., receivers & shippers.
Lichtenberg & Son, oats, corn, hay, straw.
Simmons & Co., F. J., grain and hay.*
Swift Grain Co., consign or ask for bid.*

DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

Hillyer Grain Co., grain.

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Smith Brothers, brokers, mdse., grain, feedstuffs.*

DULUTH, MINN.

Board of Trade Members.
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White Grain Co., shippers all grains.*

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Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.*

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Moon-Taylor Co., grain and hay brokers.*

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Grubbs Grain Co., E. A., track buyers.*

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HASTINGS, NEBR.

Elder, Fred W., wholesale grain, hay and mill pdts.*
Koehler-Twiddle Elevator Co., grain dealers.*
Moritz Grain Co., O., wholesale grain.*
Saxon, C. R., grain.

HATTIESBURG, MISS.

Merchants Grocery Co., whlse. grocers, grain, fd., dr.

HILLSBORO, KANSAS.

Hillsboro Roller Mills, gr. dtrs., dr., chick feed.

HOUSTON, TEX.

Gulf Grain Co., grain, hay, millfeed.*
Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice b/p.*

HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.
Ayres Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Beyer Grain Co., consignments, mill orders.
Bohn-Hall Grain Co., grain merchants.
Central Grain Co., The, buyers for mills.
Davidson Grain Co., receivers and shippers.
Farmers Co.-Op. Com. Co., commission merchants.
Gano Grain Co., grain merchants.
Goffe & Carkener, private wire.*
Hausman-Bateman & Co., grain buyers and sellers.
Hayes Grain Co., John, grain merchants.
Hinman-Yates Grain Co., receivers & shippers.*
Hutchinson Grain Co., grain merchants.
Hutchinson Term. Elvtr. Co., consignments.*
Kelly Milling Co., Wm., millers of hard wheat.
Jay Hausman & Company, grain merchants.
Jennings Grain Co., C. D., consignments.*
Kansas Grain Co., buyers and sellers.
Larabee Flour Mills Corp., hard wheat millers.
McClure Grain Co., J. R., buyers and sellers.*
Moore Grain Co., consignments-buyers of grain.
(Continued next page.)

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HUTCHINSON, KANS.

(Continued.)

Oswald Grain Co., dark hard turkey wheat, specialty.
Prairie Grain Co., buyers & sellers milling wheat.
Russell Grain Co., commission merchants.
Southwest Grain Co., receivers and shippers.
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., grain commission merchants.
The Security Ele. Co., receivers, shippers milo kafir.
Union Grain Co., grain merchants.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members.

Belt Elevator & Feed Co., receivers and shippers.
Boyd Grain Co., Bert A., strictly brokerage & com.
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., grain commission.
Evans Grain Co., W. R., commission and brokerage.*
Hayward-Rich Grain Co., grain commission.*
Hoosier Grain Co., consignments only.
Kendrick & Sloan Co., Inc., grain and hay.
Menzie Grain & Bkg. Co., Carl D., grain commission.*
Montgomery & Tompkins, receivers and shippers.
Probst & Kassebaum, Inc., hay, grain, feed.
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Urmston Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.*

JACKSON, MICH.

Bartlett & Co., J. E., feed, grain, salvage.
Wagner-White Co., track buyers-sellers, grain-feed.

JACKSON, MISS.

Field Co., Robt., succ. to P. L. Brittain Co.
Royal Feed & Mfg. Co., mixed feed mfrs.*

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members.

Alfalfa Grain Pkts. Co., everything in the feed line.
Beyer Grain Co., consignments.
Christopher & Co., B. C., kafir, feterita, milo.*
Claiborne Commission Co., commission merchants.*
Croysdale Grain Co., commission merchants.
Davis Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.
Denton Kuhn Grain Co., consignments.*
Dilts & Morgan, consignments.*
Ernst Davis Grain Co., commissions.*
Federal Grain Co., receivers, shippers.*
Frisco Elevators Co., grain merchants.*
Hall-Baker Grain Co., consignments.
Hipple Grain Co., feterita, kafir, milo.
Larabee Flour Mills Corp., The, mfrs. "Larabee Best."
Logan Bros. Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Mensendieck Grain Co., consignments.*
Miller Grain Co., S. H., consignments.
Moore-Lawless Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Nicholson Grain Co., W. S., strictly commission.*
Moritz & Co., C., consignments.
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants and exporters.
Roaben Grain Co., E. E., consignments.
Root Grain Co., consignments and futures.*
Scouler Bishop Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Shannon Grain Co., consignments.
Simonds, Shields, Lonsdale Grain Co., grain.*
Stevenson Grain Co., buyers and sellers.*
Terminal Elevators, receivers, shippers.*
Twidale-Wright Grain Co., consignments and futures.
Thresher Fuller Grain Co., grain commission.*
Western Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*

LAWRENCE, KANS.

Underwood & Sons, J., grain, feed, seeds.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

Wilson-Legler Hay & Grain Co., branch at Kansas City.

LIBERAL, KANS.

Light Grain & Mfg. Co., mill pkts., kafir, milo.
Vickers Grain & Seed Co., grain and field seeds.

LINCOLN, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.

Ewart Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley.*
Foster, E. D., feeders supplies.
Lincoln Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Wright-Leet Grain Co., receivers and shippers.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Grain Exchange Members.

Cable & Stockton, hay, grain, feed.
Davis, S. P., Est. 1893, grain, flour, cottonseed meal.
Farmer Wilson Co., brokers, hay, grain, mill feed.*
Gordy Co., C. L., grain brok., hay, grain, mill feed.*
Wilson Co., John R., grain brokers.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members.

Bingham-Hewett Gr. Co., receivers-shippers of grain.*
Callahan & Sons, receivers and shippers of grain.*
Edinger & Co., grain, hay, flour.
Farmer & Sons, Oscar, hay, grain and feeds.*
Fruechtenicht, Henry, grain, feed, hay.
Kentucky Public Elevator Co., storers and shippers.*
Verboeff & Co., H., receivers and shippers.*
Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

LYNCHBURG, VA.

Moon-Taylor Co., grain and hay brokers.*

MARSHALL, MO.

Claiborne Commission Co., commission merchants.*

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Browne, Walter M., broker & com., consignments.*
Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*
Clark-Burke & Co., grain and hay.
Cook, L. P., receiver and shipper.
Davis & Andrews Co., grain, mixed feed.*
Delta Flour & Feed Co., flour, feed, meal, grains.
Denyven & Co., brokers and commission.*
Edgar-Morgan Co., mixed feed manufacturers.
Hasenwinkle, H. J., consignments.
International Sugar Feed Co., feed mfrs. and grain.
Lovitt & Co., L. B., cotton seed and peanut products.
Mississippi Elevator Co., grain dealers, feed mfrs.*
Pease & Dwyer, grain, mixed feed.
Quaker Oats Co., feed & cereal mfrs.
Royal Feed & Milling Co., mixed feed mfrs.
Sessum Grain Co., grain, mixed feed.
U. S. Feed Co., grain, hay, mill feed.*
Wade & Sons, Inc., John, grain, feed, flour.*

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Board of Trade Members.

Lyon & Co., A. J., whse. gro., grain, feed.
Meyer Bros., wholesale groc., grain, feed.
Sturgis Co., grain dealers, mixed feed mfrs.*
Threefoot Bros. & Co., whse. grain, feed, dr., gro.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Meech & Stoddard, Inc., grain, feed, hay, flour.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Bacon Co., E. P., grain and seed.*
Bartlett & Son Co., L., grain com. merchants.*
Bell Co., W. M., commission merchants.*
Blanchard Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Blanchard Grain Co., "Always Dependable."*
Buerger Commission Co., grain and seed.
Cargill Grain Co., grain and seeds.
Donahue-Stratton Co., dlr. grain and feed.*
Flanley Grain Co., consignments solicited.
Frank-La Budde Grain Co., feeds, grain, hay.
Fraser-Smith Co., commission merchants.
Kamm Company, P. C., grain shippers.*
Lauer & Co., J. V., grain merchants.
Merriam Commission Co., consignments.
Milwaukee Grain Commission Co., grain commission.*
Mitchell Co., W. C., commission merchants.
Mohr-Holstein Commission Co., grain merchants.*
Rang & Co., Henry, commission merchants.
Rankin, M. G., & Co., grain and feed.
Rialto Elev. Co., grain receivers and shippers.*
Runkel & Dammun, grain commission merchants.*
Taylor & Bournique Co., grain merchants.*
Thayer & Co., C. H., receivers & shippers.*
Udike Grain Co., consignments solicited.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Banner Grain Co., grain receivers.
Benson, Quinn Co., grain commission.*
Cargill Commission Co., grain commission.
Carter-Sammis & Co., grain commission.*
Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.*
Chambers-Mackay Co., screenings & mill feed.
Dalrymple Co., William, grain commission.*
Davies & Co., F. M., grain commission.*
Gee Grain Co., G. E., receivers and shippers.
Getchell-Tanton Co., grain commission.
Gould Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Hankinson & Co., H. L., grain commission.
Halmquist & Co., C. A., receivers & shippers.
Marfield Grain Co., grain commission.*
McCarthy Bros. & Co., receivers & shippers.
McCaull Dinsmore Co., consignments solicited.*
Mitchell Co., W. C., grain commission.*
Poehler Co., H., grain commission.*
Seidl, Frank J., all grains and feeds.
Sterling Grain Co., receivers and shippers all grains.
Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants.*
Welch Co., E. L., mill oats and screenings.
Wernli-Anderson Co., grain commission, screenings.
Woodward Newhouse Co., grain merchants.

MOULTRIE, GA.

Delay, A. J., flour and grist mill.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Grain Exchange Members.

Allen Grain Co., receivers & shippers.*
Allied Milling Co., feed manufacturers.
Kerr, S. S., receiver and shipper.*
Nashville Grain & Feed Co., receivers & shippers.
Tennessee Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*

NEWARK, N. J.

Smith & Wallace Co., J. C., receivers, shippers.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Hamilton Co., grain, feed, flour, hay, potatoes.*

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Board of Trade Members.

Anderson & Jackson, Inc., exporters of grain.*
Barr, R. J., grain exporter.*
Fox Co., C. B., exporters.
Gibbons, J. T., gr. dealers, mixed fd. mfrs., expt. r.
Matthews Sons, Geo. B., mill feed manufacturers.
Nathan & Fettis, fwdg. agt. & expt. fght. broker.*
Neumond, Inc., K. & E., dlr. & expt. in feed articles.
Richeson Co., Inc., W. L., expt. shpg., fgt. bkg. & fg.*
Rodd & Co., Chas. M., gr. brokers & fwdg. agents.*
Waterman & Co., J. S., gr. flour & fd. bkrs., dr. jobs.*

NEW YORK CITY.

Produce Exchange Members.

Brinard Commission Co., consignments.*
Jones & Co., M. B., buyers—quote us.*
Knight & Company, commission merchants.*
Therrien, A. F., broker.*

NORFOLK, VA.

Moon-Taylor Co., grain and hay brokers.*

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Grain Exchange Members.

Cherokee Grain Co., grain merchants*.
Conyers Grain Co., grain merchants*.
Lang Grain Co., J. H., prompt and efficient service*.
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain merchants.
Marshall Grain Co., grain, feed, seeds*.
Moore, George L., grain merchant.
Okla. City M. & E. Co., grain merchants, millers*.
Perkins Grain Co., W. L., brokers*.
Scannell-Winters Grain Co., grain and feed.
Stinnett Grain Co., grain merchants*.
Stowers Grain Co., W. B., commission merchants.
Strader & Co., J. Edgar, grain, hay, feed*.
White Grain Co.

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.

Butler Welsh Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Holmquist Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*
Kern Co., brokers and commission merchants.*
Leopold-Briggs Grain Co., conscientious service.
Maney Grain Co., The, consignments.*
Miller Wilson Grain Co., receivers and shippers.
Stockham Grain Co., E., commission merchants.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
United Grain Co., grain commission.
Udike Grain Co., consignments.*

OTTAWA, KANS.

Ross Milling Co., The, millers, hard wheat flour.

PAMPA, TEXAS.

McMurtry Grain Co., L. C., wheat, kafir, milo.*

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Bartlett Co., S. C., grain commission.*
Bowen Grain Co., H. D., receivers & shippers.
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.*
Harrison, Ward & Co., receivers & shippers.
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*
McFadden & Co., G. C., consignments.
McCreery & Son, J. A., wheat, corn, oats.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
Mueller Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., receivers & shippers.*
Tanner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*
Tung Grain Company, receivers and shippers.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members.

Delp Grain Co., E. E., grain and millfeeds.*
Dunwoody Co., Ezl., flour, grain, feed.*
Lemont & Son, E. K., wheat, corn, oats, flour, feed.
McKay, Donald, grain and millfeeds.
Miller & Sons, L. F., grain, seeds, hay.*
Richardson Bros., grain, flour, millfeeds.*
Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.*
Rogers & Co., E. L., hay, straw, grain, feed.*
Standard Hay & Grain Co., grain and hay.
Stites, A. Judson, grain & millfeed.*
Young & Co., S. H., wheat, corn, oats.

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange.

Allen & Co., H. S., grain & hay.*
Elwood & Co., R. D., hay and grain.*
Foster Co., C. A., grain merchants.*
Geidel & Leubin, grain and hay.
Hardman & Heck, grain, hay, millfeed.*
Harper Grain Co., corn a specialty.*
Heck & Co., W. F., grain, hay, millfeed.*
Herb Bros. & Martin, grain and hay.
McCaftrey & Sons, Daniel, hay & grain.
McCague, R. S., grain, hay.
Rogers & Co., Geo. E., grain & hay.*
Smith & Co., J. W., grain merchants.*
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We operate the Superior Elevator
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305 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL



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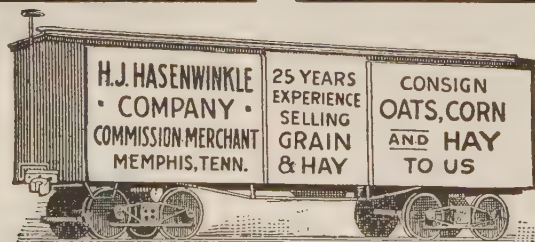
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SIMPLE - RELIABLE - PRACTICAL

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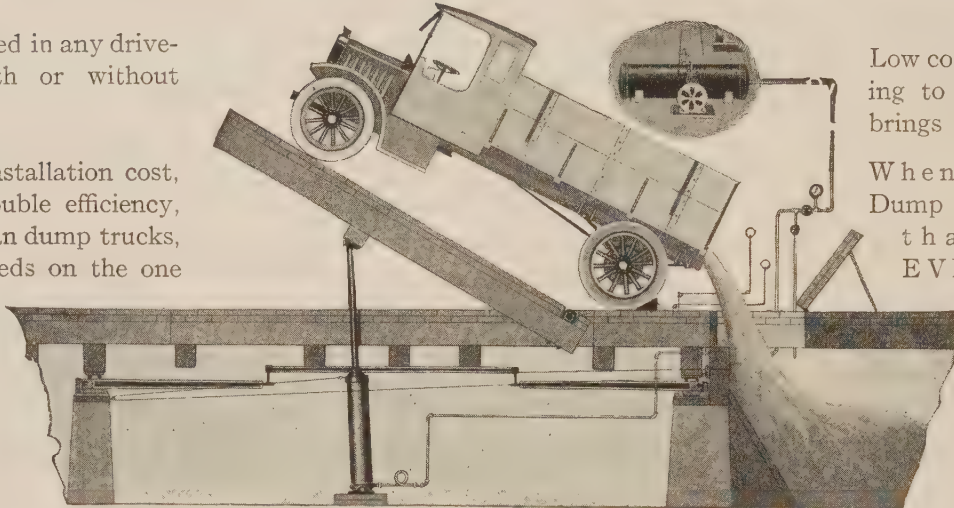
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Can be installed in any driveway and with or without scales.

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This unexcelled service can be secured with no other dump.



Low cost means nothing to you if it also brings low quality.

When you buy a Dump you want one that will fill EVERY requirements. This means a Globe.

Don't delay but write us now for quotation, blue prints and other literature.

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Cloths made up Accurately and Promptly
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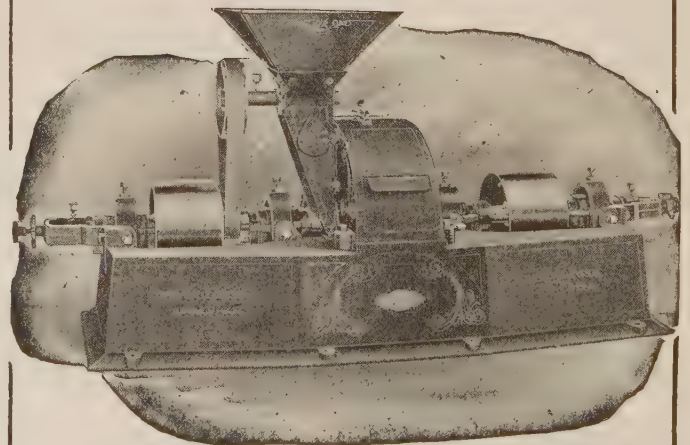
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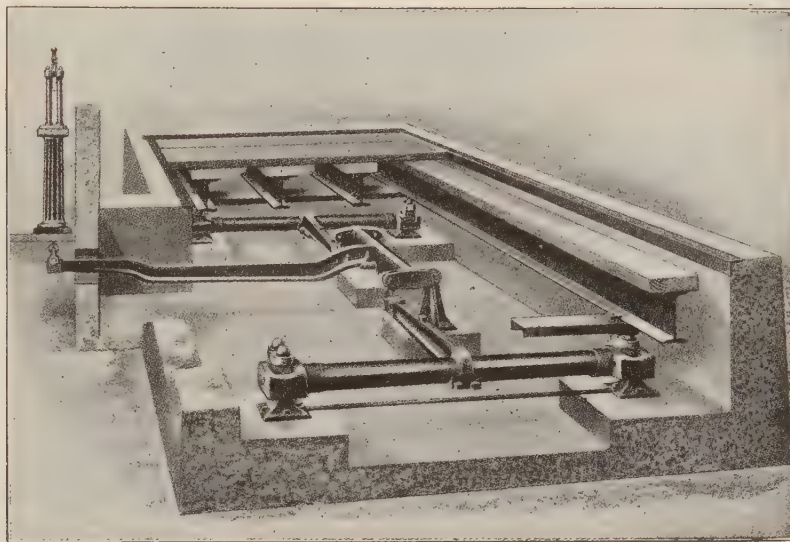
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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Howe Ball Bearing Auto Truck and Wagon Scales

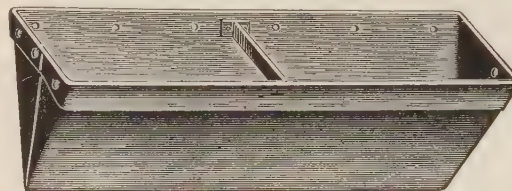
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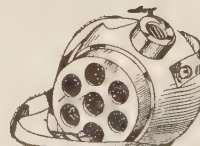
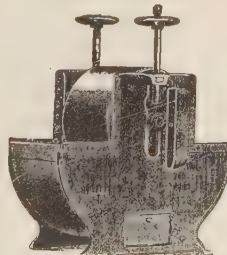
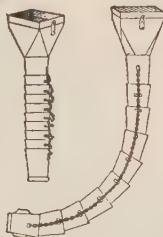
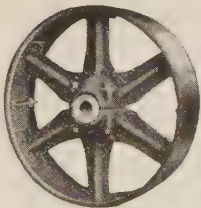


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Salem & Empire Buckets, Large Stock



Dust Protectors



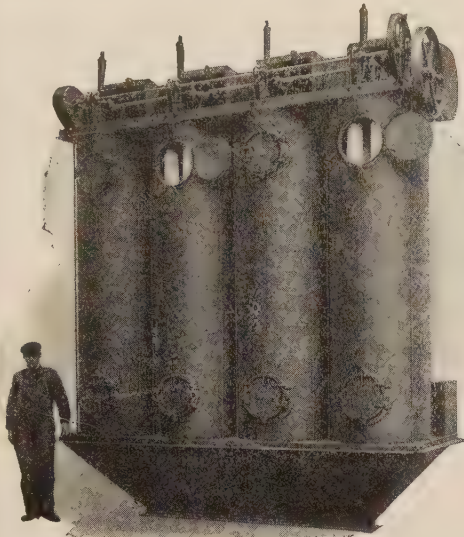
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Safe Elevators Are Dustless

Investigate the Allis-Chalmers Style "B" Dust Collector

Bulletin No. 1454-R describes the Machine and its operation.

A thorough engineering study of your problem may be arranged.

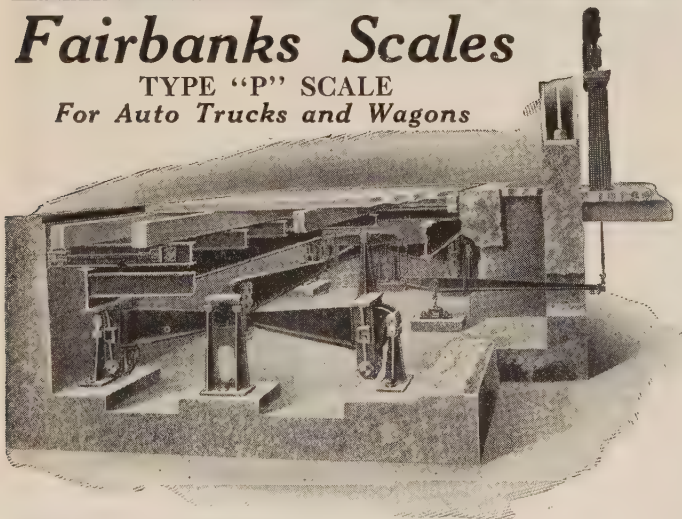
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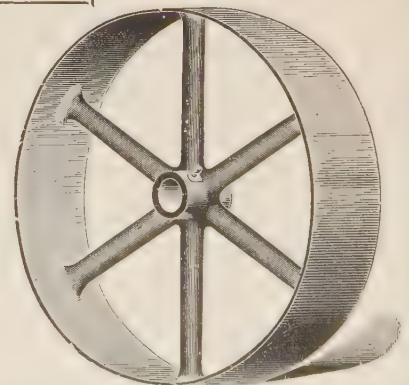
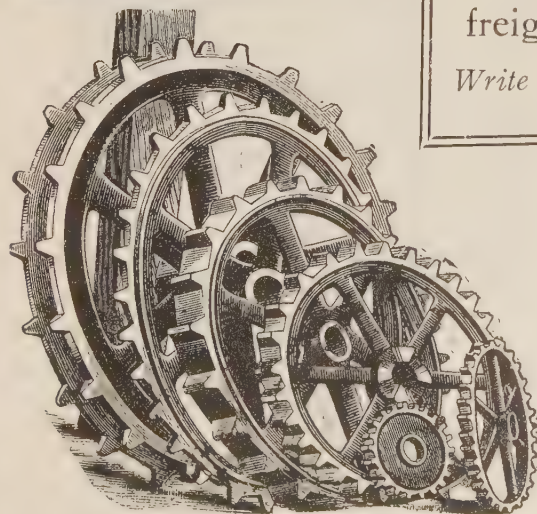
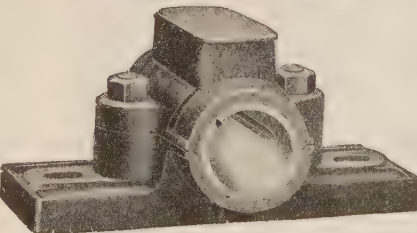
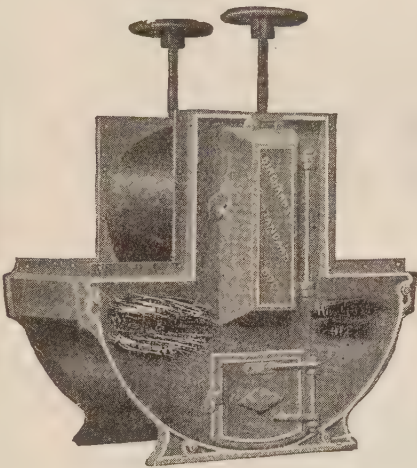
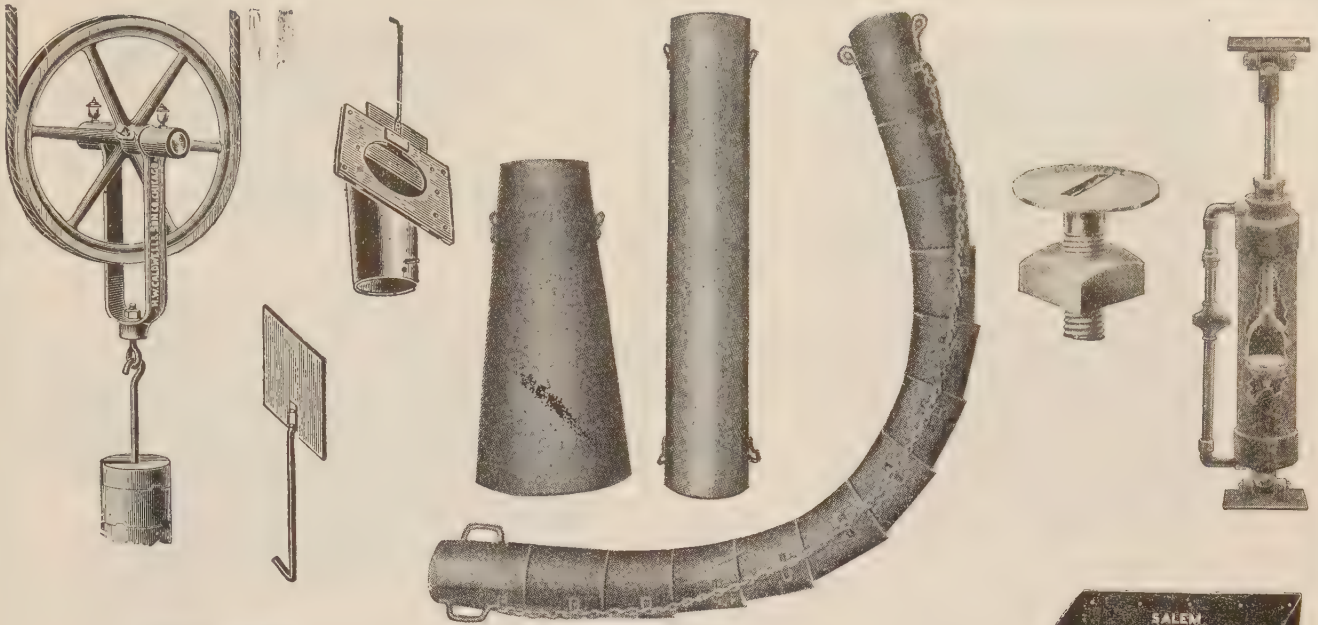
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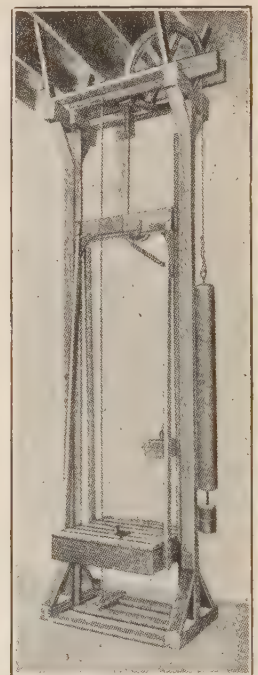
York, Nebraska

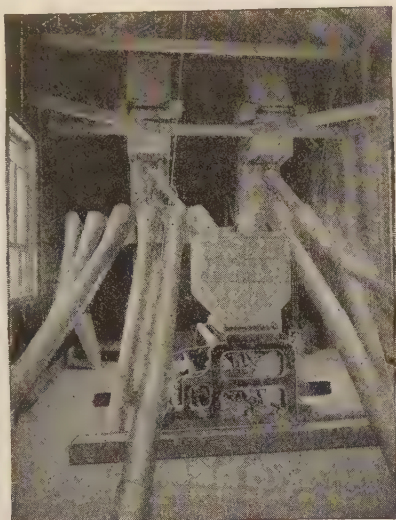
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If you install a hand-operated or semi-automatic hopper scale in your elevator, you have got to test and operate it yourself. IT TAKES FROM ONE TO TWO HOURS OF YOUR TIME, AND IN THE BUSY SEASON MISTAKES CANNOT BE AVOIDED. It is the most expensive scale to install, the most difficult to test. 1000 lbs. of standard test weights are officially required to test its accuracy.

The New Richardson

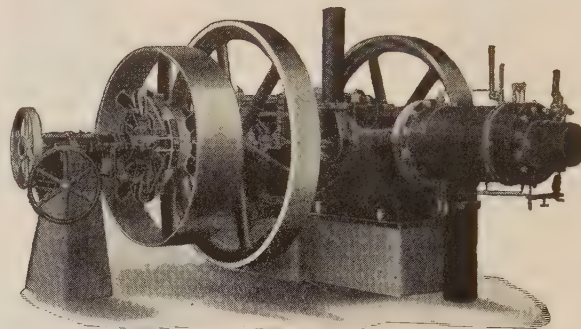
is built to I. C. C. Specifications. It meets every requirement of the Country Elevator. It is absolutely the only entirely choke-proof and self-compensating automatic machine that will load a car without having to be adjusted by hand. IT IS SELF-OPERATING, SELF-ADJUSTING, SELF - BALANCING, SELF-COUNTING and SELF-RECORDING. It always furnishes CORRECT WEIGHT and offers the best value for your money.

RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY

Passaic, New Jersey

Chicago Minneapolis Omaha Wichita

MUNCIE *Heavy Duty* Oil Engine



USE CRUDE OIL AND FUEL OIL

Reduce Your Fuel Bill 80 Percent
Sizes 10 to 250 H. P.

MUNCIE OIL ENGINE CO.
MUNCIE, IND., U. S. A.

Bhesranc: Atlanta, Ga. Dallas, Tex. Export Dept.
36-40 W. 60th St., N. Y. City

A Safe, Efficient Dump at Low Cost



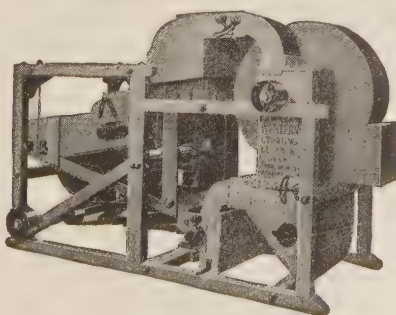
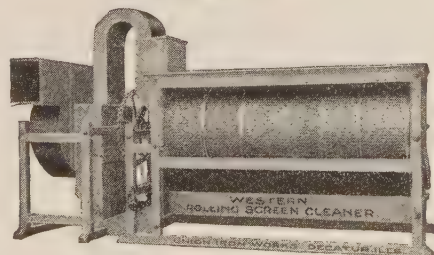
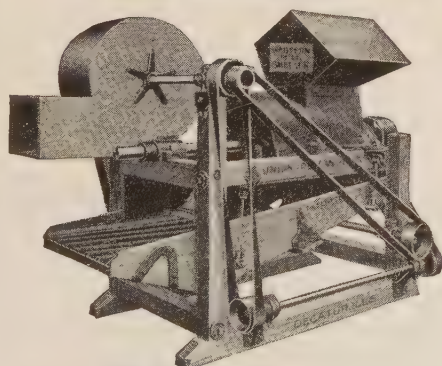
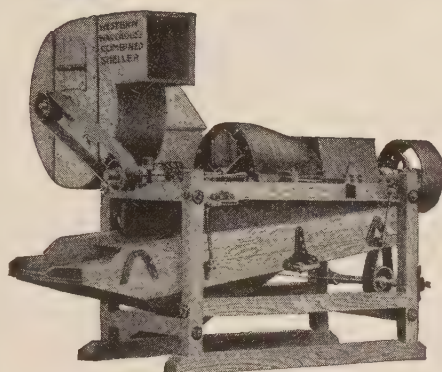
Heavy Load on Rear Wheels Does the Work

A mechanical principle attached to dump logs that puts front wheels up 3 times as fast as rear wheels go down.

Will save you hundreds of dollars in cost, installation, up-keep and operation.

Write for Descriptive Circular and Prices

OLSON GRAVITY TRUCK & WAGON DUMP
42 Hoke Building HUTCHINSON, KANSAS



WESTERN
Shellers and Cleaners
RANK FIRST
IN
SERVICE
DURABILITY
AND
EFFICIENCY

We also manufacture a complete line of Grain Elevating and Power Transmission Machinery. A complete stock is always on hand in our plant, making it possible to offer exceptional service in the way of prompt shipment.

Send for our new catalogue No. 27.

*Give Us a Chance to
Prove These Statements*

UNION IRON WORKS
DECATUR, ILLINOIS

For elevator and mill supplies we issue a net price catalog. If in the market write us for one.

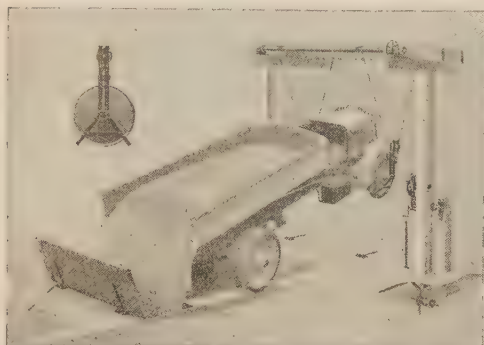
WHITE ★ STAR ★ CO.
WICHITA, KANSAS

When You Think of Electrical Construction or Repairing—THINK OF

Pierson-Wilcox Elect. Co.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ESTABLISHED 1898

McMILLIN TRUCK DUMP WAGONS and TRUCKS



The installation of this truck dump is reasonable and simple. Since it is an overhead dump the installing need not interfere with the taking in grain at the same time since there are only a few timbers and one roller which is placed across overhead of driveway.

There is no cutting of driveway floor or changing of sinks which would interfere with your operations.

In this dump there is nothing handled other than the front end of a wagon or truck. There are no platforms to be lifted, and when not in use your driveway is clear.

The wheel clamps are so constructed that the offset which protects the fender on truck also takes care of the long coupled wagon with extended combination bed.

There is a crank shipped with each dump to be used when power is not available.

Where wagon dump cannot be disposed of this truck dump in connection will handle all lengths of wagons and makes an excellent combination and a dump which the elevator operator has been demanding.

ONLY ONE MECHANISM REQUIRED FOR DUMPING AT ANY NUMBER OF DUMP DOORS

Simple—Practical—Durable—Speedy—Substantial—Safe
Reasonable in Price—Easily Installed

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS

L. J. McMILLIN

525 Board of Trade Bldg. — INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
Designer and Builder of Grain Elevators



Painting for Protection

Paint is applied to a structure primarily to protect that structure from deterioration.

The paint selected should then be one which is able to withstand such deteriorating agents as heat, cold, dampness, etc., for the longest period of time.

DIXON'S Silica-PAINT Graphite

because of its pigment, flake silica-graphite, and vehicle, best linseed oil, is able to give efficient service for a period of years.

Because of this pigment, flake silica-graphite, Dixon's Paint will not crack, peel or scale off. Acids, alkalis, gases or dampness do not affect it.

Dixon's Silica-Graphite Paint is recommended for the protection of any wood or steel structure where economy and protection are desired.

Write for records of long service and Booklet No. 15 B.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
ESTABLISHED 1827

This space is yours

If you are the first to apply for it.

Here is the Dump for Your Elevator and Here are the Reasons Why:

Because it's the most direct-action dump on the market and there is no mechanism located under the platform which might interfere with the weighing. Its lift is positive and it is absolutely dependable.

With less complicated machinery than other dumps, the

BIRD AUTO-TRUCK DUMP

will not get out of order easily and thus will last longer.

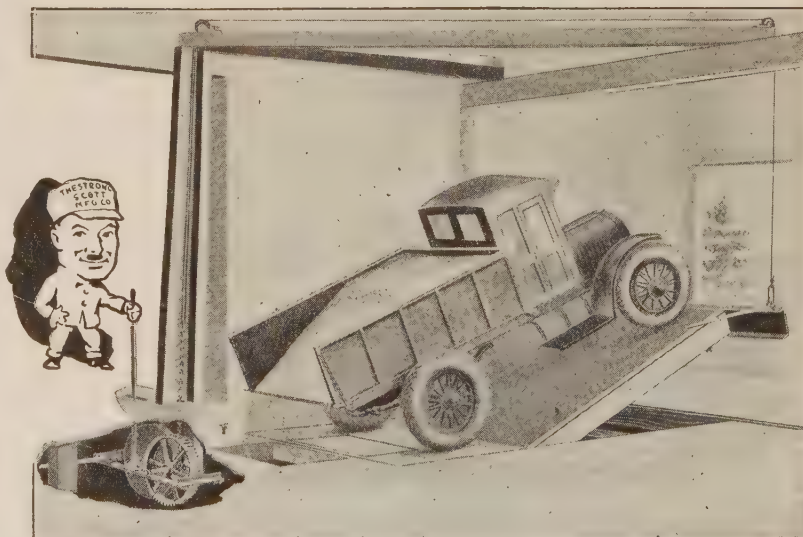
By installing this dump in your elevator you save money on the dump itself, on the cost of a scale, on installing expense, material expense and on the dump and scale installed, and you get a better out-fit.

A simple pull on a lever raises or lowers the Bird Dump. It requires no watching of air gauges and no adjustments, and there is no danger of a "drop."

The Bird Auto Truck Dump has been designed to meet the need for a fully 100% efficient truck dump. It has

none of the objectionable features of ordinary dumps and has many distinctive features of its own, both in efficiency and cost of installation.

Get the detailed information now about **this better dump.**

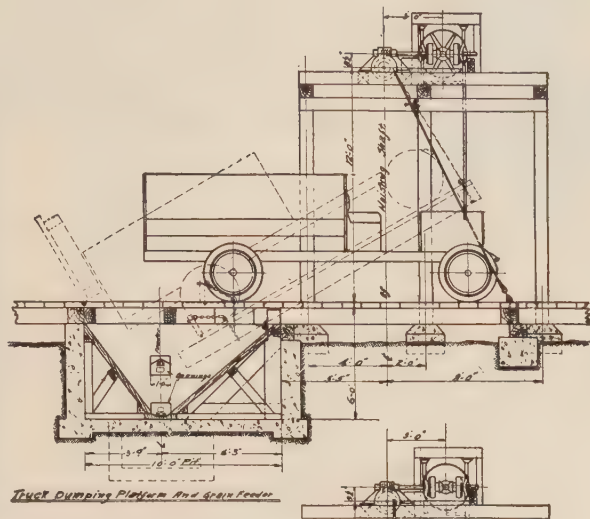


THE STRONG-SCOTT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

"EVERYTHING FOR EVERY MILL AND ELEVATOR"

MINNEAPOLIS—GREAT FALLS

SOMETHING NEW IN A TRUCK DUMP



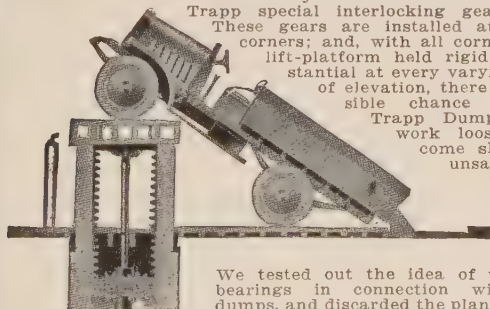
Can Be Installed in Any Elevator
All Working Parts in Full View of Operator
Easily Installed and Operated

Send For Bulletin 107B

WELLER MFG. CO.
CHICAGO

With a Trapp Dump There is No Danger of "Binding"

Trapp Dump-lift-platforms are thoroughly protected and made absolutely firm and secure by the Trapp special interlocking gear system. These gears are installed at all four corners; and, with all corners of the lift-platform held rigid and substantial at every varying degree of elevation, there is no possible chance that the Trapp Dump-lift will work loose or become shaky and unsafe.



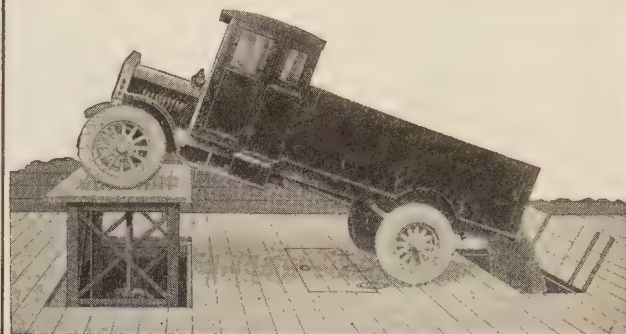
We tested out the idea of using ball bearings in connection with truck dumps, and discarded the plan long ago.

You can always depend on your Trapp Dump to stand the hardest kind of continual dumping service without damage or injury to your patrons' trucks.

Judge the Trapp Dump from the standpoints of: Safety, Reliability, Simplicity of Design, Excellence of Workmanship and Construction, Economy, and High Reputation everywhere for efficient service. **SEND TO THE FACTORY** for a list of installations we have made in LINE ELEVATORS. We will be pleased to show you many testimonials from other elevator owners—buyers of Trapp Dumps.

Trapp-Gohr-Donovan Company

Factory and Offices, 1125-27-29 No. 22nd St.
OMAHA, NEBRASKA



KEWANEE LIFT ALL STEEL—BALL BEARING

We do not know of a single objection to lifts that has not been overcome in the KEWANEE LIFT. It is all steel—no wood to swell or rot. With the exception of the platform top there is no wood used in the construction of the KEWANEE LIFT. It is all of steel, cannot warp or buckle.

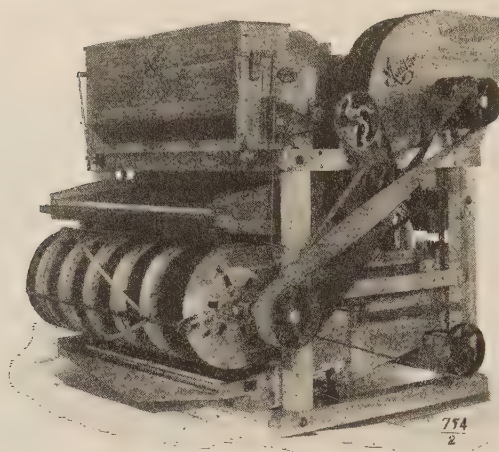
By combining the all-steel feature with ball-bearing operation the KEWANEE gives the utmost in satisfactory operation and long life. It is the only dump designed to operate in one unit with either trucks, wagons or sleds.

Regardless of what equipment you may use the KEWANEE is universally adaptable without change or addition. It will not get wobbly, operates smoothly under all loads and will support 50 tons. It has no chains, geared cables, pulleys or overhead framework. It is simple in its construction—easy to operate—quick. Raises and dumps in a few seconds, without locking front or rear wheels. Will not permit sliding while unloading. Accommodates any size or length truck, wagon or sled.

Simple and Durable

The illustration above shows the KEWANEE lift in operation. It operates with compressed air, the KEWANEE tank being in accordance with American Society of Mechanical Engineer's specifications. No complicated set of gears or sprockets to get out of order and throw your entire outfit out of working condition until repairs can be received. A single turn of the valve raises the lift any height desired. Opening the blowoff valve lowers the platform gently to its original level. No time lost—no doubt—no exertion—quick—positive—dependable. Write today for full description and details.

KEWANEE IMPLEMENT COMPANY
514 Commercial St. KEWANEE, ILLINOIS

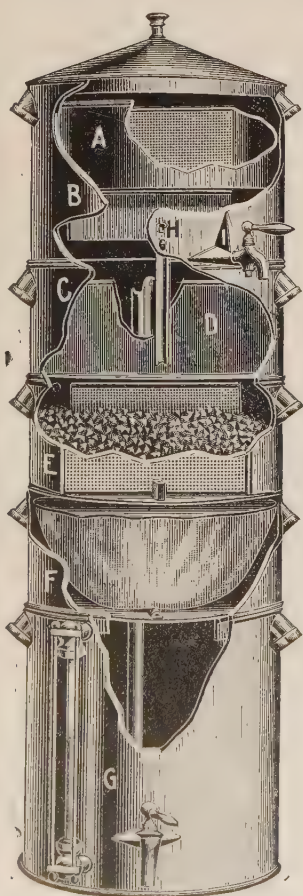
The blast of air blown up thru the screens, rides the oats down over the perforations. The cut off on the tail end of the gang sieves cuts off the stock at the very moment when efficiency is impaired thru a thinning of the stream and all stock so cut off is returned by the elevator and distributed over the head of the screens again.

It's this system, in conjunction with other features, which renders the MONITOR NORTHWESTERN so efficient in the separation of one grain from another.

Canadian Plant
HUNTLEY MFG. CO., Ltd.
Tillsonburg, Ont.

HUNTLEY MFG. CO.

Department B
SILVER CREEK, N. Y.



WASTE!

Did you ever stop to figure how much oil you really waste?

Every place where machinery is in operation, quantities of oil run into the gutter, only a small percentage is actually used and worn out by machinery. The balance runs down to—where?

That's it! Does it run to waste and utter loss, or is it conserved and, together with the grit, dirt and waste, put into a Bryant Oil Filter, where in 24 hours it comes out brand new oil with its original color and free from any foreign matter?

This filtering of oil is why so many people are buying less than one-half of the original quantity of oil used.

Cut your oil bill in two a couple of times by buying a Bryant Automatic Oil Filter. Write for complete literature and prices.

THE DAY COMPANY
Minneapolis, Minn.

OUR IMPROVED Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assures prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

Form A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.

" B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

" C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.

" D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

" E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon. You tear out the original to send to the claim agent, and the carbon copy remains in the book, as a record of your claim.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00

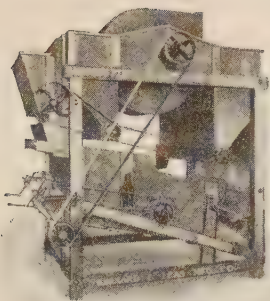
411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price \$2.00.

Send all orders to

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

305 South La Salle Street

CHICAGO, ILL.



WHY?

We Have Reduced Prices and How We Can Do It

Over a year ago, we became convinced that REDUCED PRICES in all lines were necessary to restore normal conditions in business. As the LEADERS in our line, our duty was plain. We took our loss willingly and hundreds of our customers have highly commended us for our foresight.

We were fortunate enough at that time to see that the peak of high prices had been reached and immediately began to prepare to meet present conditions, so that we are today able to buy our raw material on a more favorable basis than those who loaded up with high priced material last year.

Our large force of skilled mechanics, at reduced wages and with increased efficiency, are loyally cooperating with us in maintaining that high standard which for SIXTY-ONE YEARS has given the Barnard-Moline line the world wide reputation which we prize so highly.

GET OUR PRICES — WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY

BARNARD & LEAS MFG. CO.

**MILL BUILDERS AND
MILL FURNISHERS**

ESTABLISHED 1860. MOLINE, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.



"The First Real Advance in the Grain Cleaning Industry in the Past 35 Years"

THAT'S what one man says about the Carter Disc principle of separation. He knows from experience that the



—makes a cleaner separation, in one operation, than has ever been possible heretofore;—saves the loss of wheat in tailings;—increases test weight of wheat about 1 lb. per bushel by the scouring action of the disc;—requires little or no attention; and has practically no upkeep cost.

The A type machine separates oats and barley from wheat, including Durum,

- wheat from screenings,
- oats and barley from rye,
- seeds and wheat from oats.

The Seed Type machine removes wild peas, cockle and seed from wheat.

Try It at Our Risk

The Carter Disc Separator is sold under the most liberal guarantee ever made. There are no strings to it—you are the judge and jury. If, after a reasonable trial, it is not satisfactory to you in all respects, we agree to accept its return and give you full credit for it.

Write for Full Information You're losing money every day you are without the Carter Disc Separator. You pay for it whether you buy it or not. There is no obligation in writing—do it today.

Carter-Mayhew Mfg. Co., 611 Fifth Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn.
In Canada Manufactured and Sold by The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Ltd., Winnipeg

HOTEL ROBIDOUX

St. Joseph, Mo.



HOTEL DYCKMAN

Minneapolis, Minn.

C. NEIPP.

CONFIRMATION BLANKS

Simple - Complete - Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes and differences, and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs one and returns the other.

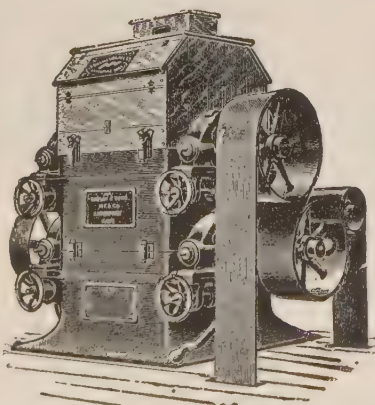
This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intention upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½x8".

Order Form No. 6 CB, Price 90 Cts.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
305 S. La Salle Street
CHICAGO, ILL.



More Profits

The elevator owner who installs a feed mill in his elevator puts himself in line for more profits. No other sideline is as profitable. Your farmer patrons must have feed for stock. Are you going to let them go to your competitor? Drop us a line asking for further particulars regarding a feed mill for your elevator.

J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.
Enterprise, Kansas

Encourage ADVERTISING

by your attention—the benefits are yours. Mention The

Grain Dealers Journal

"EUREKA"

This machine does nicer work and more than any other first class elevator separator because it has an extra screen.

Unexcelled as a Receiver; splendid as a Recleaner. As a garlic extractor the Four-Sieve Special is unmatched.

Equipment includes automatic sieve cleaners and automatic disc oiling eccentrics.

Correspondence invited.

S. HOWES CO., Inc.
Eureka Works
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**Elevating
Conveying
Power Transmitting
Machinery**

Screw Conveyors
Belt Conveyors
Bucket Elevators

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H. W. CALDWELL & SON CO.
Chicago, Ill.—17th St. and Western Ave.
New York—50 Church St. Dallas, Texas—709 Main St.

Improved Duplicating Grain Tickets

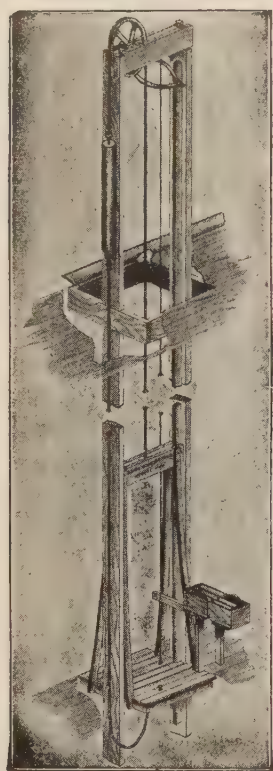
With the use of Form 19GT as a scale book much time and labor will be saved as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler. Chance of error will be minimized as both the ticket and office record will be the same.

This book contains 250 leaves. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets 3x6 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on manila but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Size of book 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x12 inches, each book supplied with 5 sheets of carbon.

The printing is crosswise ticket and has spaces for the following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer."

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Form 19GT Triplicating (375 pages) 2.25

Grain Dealers Journal
305 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



WHY WALK

to the cupola of your elevator each time the head machinery needs oiling or cleaning. This is a waste of effort that could be spent more advantageously in some other way. Another thing, have you considered that the installation of a

Sidney Manlift

in your elevator earns a lower insurance rate for you? Figure it out, and you will find that the saving thus effected will almost pay for the manlift. There are many ways a manlift will save you money, which are explained in our recent catalog, also describing other machines in the extensive line of "Sidney" elevator machinery. This catalog is yours for the asking.

The PHILIP SMITH MFG. CO.

SIDNEY, OHIO

We Make a SPECIAL BUSINESS of REPAIR WORK

*Our Repair Crews for
REMODELING and OVER-
HAULING GRAIN ELEVATORS
Go All Over The Grain Territory*

*If you have any changes in view, write
us and we will send an engineer, with-
out cost to you to estimate your work.*

GRAIN DEALERS SUPPLY CO.
MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA
BRANCHES
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ACCOUNT BOOKS FOR GRAIN DEALERS

GRAIN RECEIVING BOOK Form 12 AA is designed to facilitate keeping a record of weights and number of bushels in wagon loads of grain received.

Each page is $8\frac{1}{4} \times 14$ inches, and at top of the 11 columns are printed Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount and Remarks.

Each page has spaces for 40 wagon loads and each book has 160 pages or spaces for records of 6560 loads. The book is well printed, ruled on ledger paper, and substantially bound in full heavy canvas covers. Weighs $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

GRAIN SHIPPING BOOK Form 14 AA is designed to facilitate recording sales, shipments and returns from the shipments made. Its use will save much time and book work. The pages are $10\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{3}{4}$ inches, used double. The left-hand pages are ruled for information regarding Sales and Shipments; the right-hand pages for Returns. Under Sales the column headings are Date, Amount Sold, Price, Grain, Terms. Under Shipments are Date, Car Number and Initial. Our Weights in Bushels, Grade, Route, Rate. Under Returns are Destination, Grade, Difference, Bushels Over, Short, Gross Proceeds, Freight, Over, Short, Commissions, Other Charges, Total Charges, Net Proceeds, Drafts, Remarks.

The book contains 78 double pages, with room for records of 2,250 cars, is printed on linen ledger, well bound in heavy canvas covers with keratol corners. Weighs 4 lbs.

COMPLETE SET FOR \$6.25

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

305 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

U. S. SHELLERS

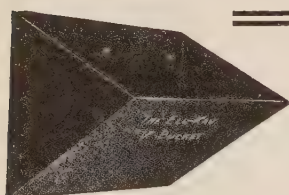
CORN SHELLER VALUE IS A COMPOSITE—an INDEX composed of quality of materials and workmanship, mechanical soundness, durability, reliability, appearance and price.

To judge U. S. Value, we ask you to examine it exhaustively, interview owners, compare it with all other shellers.

You will be amazed to find that for actual superiority in all essentials U. S. prices are lowest.

U. S. prices are based upon former low costs of plant and equipment, and present costs of labor and material.

THE B. S. CONSTANT MFG. CO.
Bloomington, Illinois



"V" Elevator Bucktes

"Standard" Bucktes are built to endure long, hard usage. Designed to obtain perfect discharge at high speed.

Size for size, you'll find Standard Bucktes from 2 to 4 gauges thicker than usually found in this type.

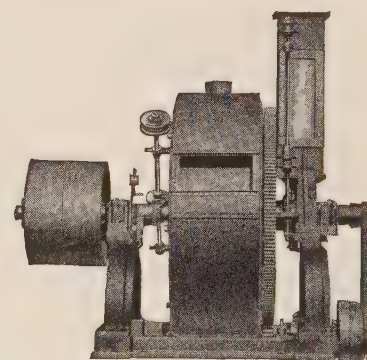
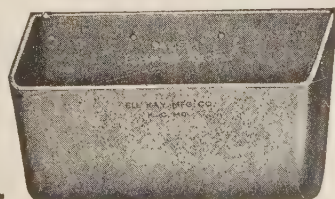
Made in sizes 3 x 3 inches to 20 x 8 inches—large sizes, steel braced at center.

No matter what your requirements may be in steel or galvanized Mill and Elevator equipment, you owe it to your pocketbook to get our quotations.

Standard Steel Works

Successors to the Ell-Kay Mfg. Co.

1736 Tracy Street
Kansas City
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TRIUMPH BARLEY PEARLER

Triumph Pearlars are being used by this country's largest producers of pearled grain. They are automatic in every respect and produce a product which cannot be beaten.

We'll be glad to supply full information to those who desire it.

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Main Office and Works: Cleveland, Ohio

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

YOUNGLOVE CONSTRUCTION CO. CONTRACTING ENGINEERS

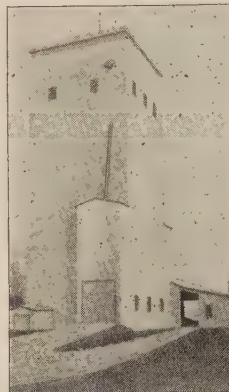
Wood and Concrete—Coal and Grain
ELEVATORS

Jobbers of all Elevator Supplies—Skillful Remodeling

It may be good and not be a YOUNGLOVE
ELEVATOR, but it can't be a YOUNGLOVE
ELEVATOR and not be GOOD.

LICENSED ENGINEERS

Sioux City, Ia.



THE illustration shown is
of an elevator designed
and built by us. May
we build one for you?

Write and tell us when
to call and go over the
proposition with you.

**Corn Belt Engineering
& Construction Co.**

BLOOMINGTON ILLINOIS



CLEMANS & MARTIN

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GRAIN ELEVATORS

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CONTRACTORS GRAIN ELEVATORS
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Especially Designed for Economy
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Your Individual Needs
are respected when your elevator
is designed and built by
W. H. CRAMER CONSTRUCTION CO.
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MODERN WOOD and FIREPROOF ELEVATORS
We furnish plans and estimates
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Write us about your requirements
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JACKS

For Grain Elevator and Silo
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Manufactured and Sold by

NELSON MACHINE CO.
WAUKEGAN, ILL.

Patented

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This double page form is designed especially for country ship-
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under the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Ship-
ped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain,
Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our
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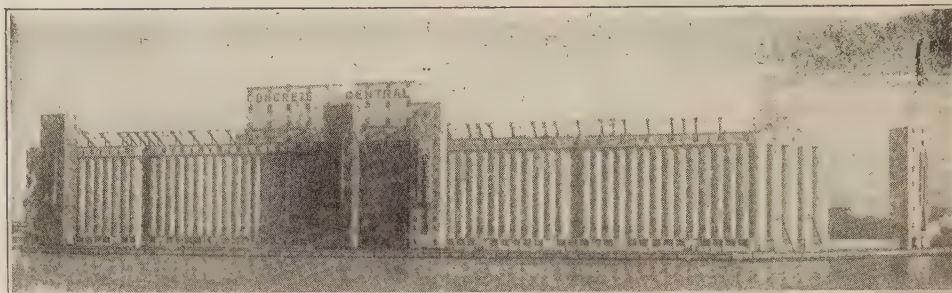
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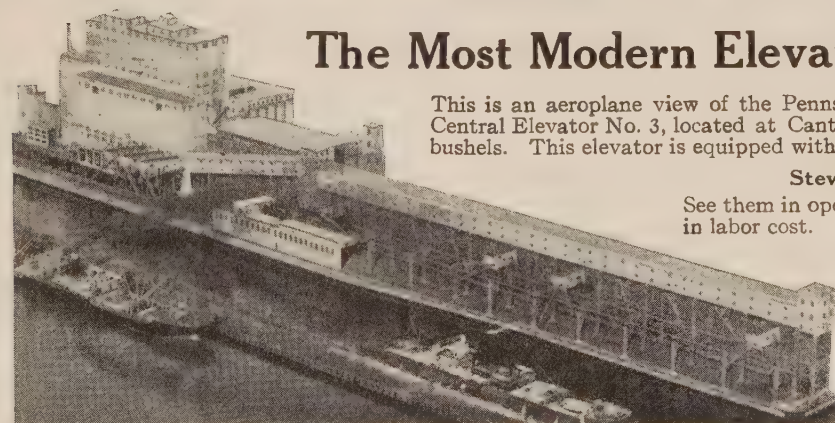
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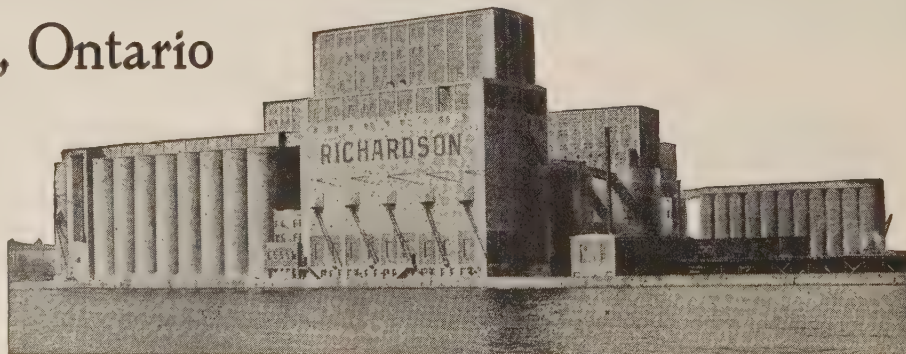
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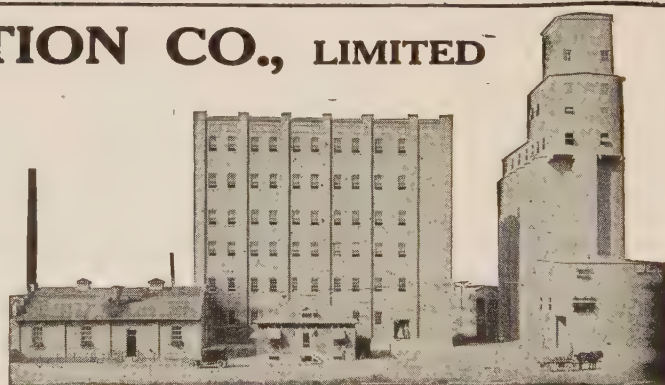
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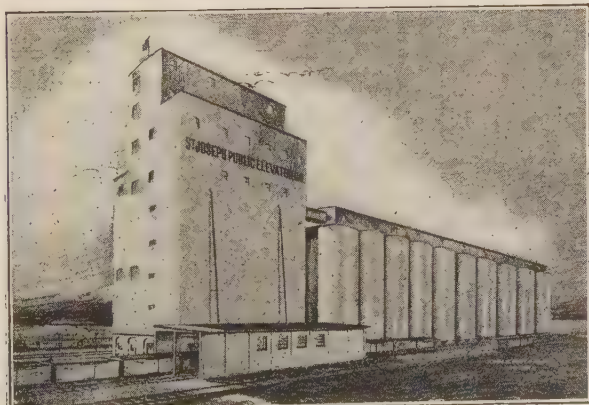
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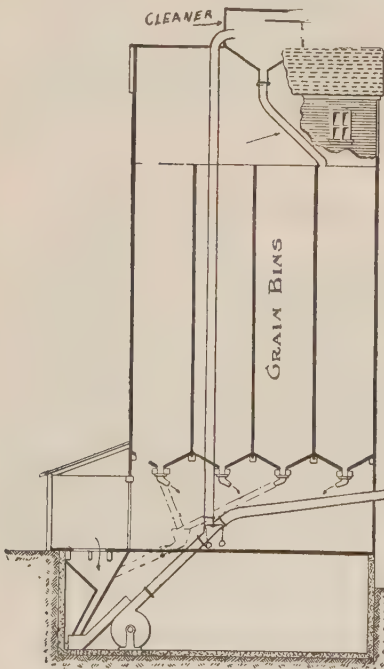
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Grain is being received the same as with the bucket system, spouted or dumped direct into the hopper of the machine.

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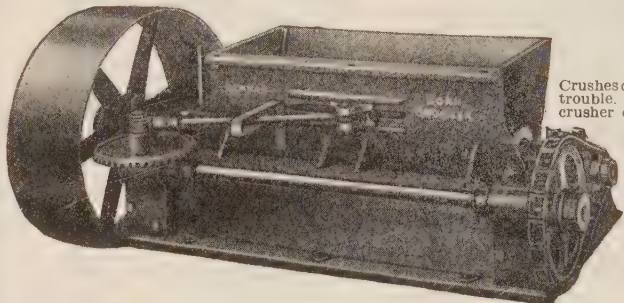
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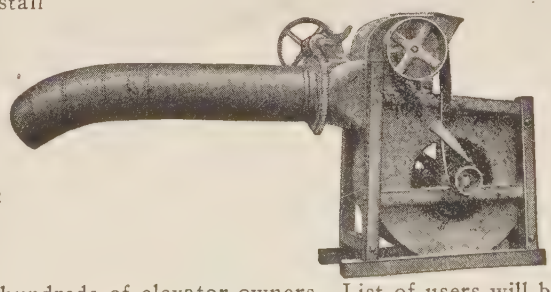
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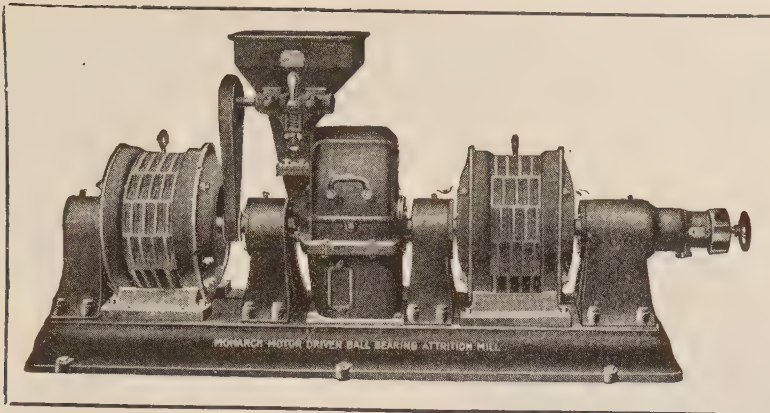
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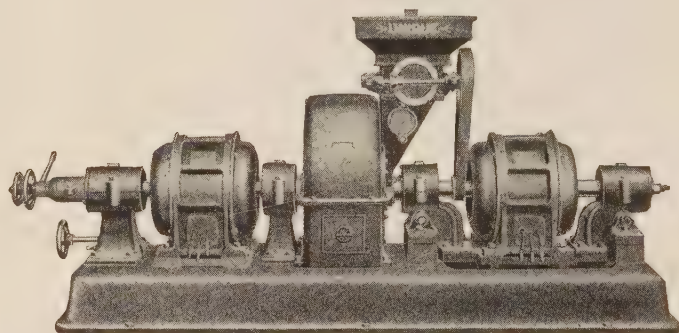
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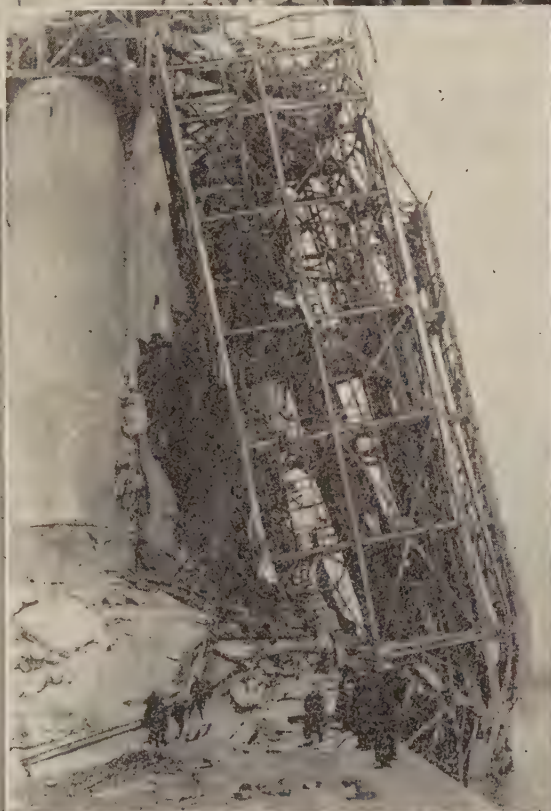
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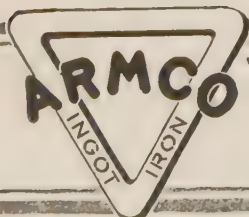


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When a grain elevator explosion occurs, unless the force of that explosion can be quickly exhausted, a series of explosions are likely to occur. These are caused by the original explosion shaking dust from projections into suspension, thus providing the dust-laden atmosphere for another explosion. If working houses of terminal houses are covered with Armco siding, in case of explosion the siding is blown off, dissipating the force of the explosion. The Armco siding can be salvaged, whereas in the case of concrete construction the entire house is usually wrecked and the working house wall blown into bits.

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SOUTHERN INDIANA—15,000-bushel cribbed elevator on private ground in County Seat town for sale. Good grain, flour and feed business. Address A. H. Richner, Crawfordsville, Ind.

IOWA—15,000 bushel elevator for sale in good territory and in good repair. Full particulars upon inquiry. Address 46J16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

NORTH DAKOTA—We are desirous of disposing of an elevator at Mohall, N. D. Write us for full particulars. Address C. C. Wyman & Co., 47 Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis, Minn.

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ELEVATOR FOR SALE—If you do not find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "ELEVATORS WANTED" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

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NINETEEN KANSAS Elevators and one in Oklahoma for sale. All in hard wheat belt. Will sell entire line or one at a time. Address The Consolidated Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kansas.

NORTHERN INDIANA elevator and implement business on main line of railroad for sale. Doing a good business; electric power. Must sell to dissolve partnership. Address 46L16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

ELECTRIC NORTH DAKOTA Elevator for sale. Equipped with 7½ h.p. motor; 8 h.p. Fairbanks gas engine; cleaner; hopper bins; Howe wagon scale; Fairbanks 100 bushel hopper loading scale; office and engine room. Capacity 35,000 bushels. For further particulars write H. C. Scheer, Hamberg, North Dakota.

OHIO, Franklin County, 8,000-bushel capacity elevator for sale or lease, in good running order. Gasoline power. Under lease now but lease expires July 15th, 1921. Can give possession any time. Coal shed 14x110 ft. In best kind of grain section. Side lines coal, feed, tile, flour, etc. Price \$6,500. On private land. Address Geo. B. Borrer, Grove City, O.

MARYLAND Elevator for sale. Storage capacity 16,000 bushels; large feed warehouse. Wagon dump for ear corn; sheller capacity 375 bushels. Crib for ear corn 1,750 bushels. The best equipped elevator in Western Maryland, located at Linwood, Md., Carroll County, one of the best grain and dairy sections in the state, 43 miles from Baltimore, Md., on main line Western Maryland Railroad. Two dwellings included. C. M. Horst, Hagerstown, Maryland.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Someone's always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and read these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property; to enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

PUBLIC SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Roberts Co-operative Grain Company will offer for sale at public vendue on Saturday, the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1921, at one o'clock P. M., at its office in Roberts, Illinois, its two elevators, office building, three supply houses, two coal sheds, and residence property, all located in Roberts, Illinois, also all its office furniture and fixtures and its elevator machinery. Property will be offered in such separate parcels as may be requested by bidders—and as a whole.

Terms of Sale: Twenty-five per cent of purchase price, as sold, cash, on day of sale; balance on or before sixty days from date of sale. Deferred payments to be evidenced by note of purchaser and bear interest from date at seven per cent. Deed to be delivered on full payment of purchase price.

Dated June 4th, 1921.

Roberts Co-operative Grain Company.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

INDIANA—75,000-bushel elevator for sale. Four-fifths acre ground. Good seven-room house. In good grain territory. Chas. Tegar-den, Receiver, Raub Grain Co., Raub, Indiana.

KANSAS—Large country elevator, completely equipped, on private ground, for sale. Good grain district, corn, oats, wheat; no competition. Write Owner, Lockbox 164, Ft. Scott, Ks.

HAMMON, OKLAHOMA 4,000 bushel elevator in good wheat country for sale at a bargain. Good coal bins and warehouse. Address S. F. White, Leedey, Oklahoma.

MINNESOTA elevator of 25,000 bushels capacity for sale or rent. Located on C. M. & St. P. Ry. Coal and Feed business in connection. Address J. J. Dobie, Mapleton, Minn. 46A13.

IOWA 40,000 bushel elevator for sale. Two legs; two dumps; new coal sheds for 200 tons; corn crib for 6,000 bushels. Will handle 300,000 bushels a year. Address 46K2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

CENTRAL INDIANA elevator, feed, coal and seed business for sale on account of sickness. Good terms; big business; fine opportunity. City 5,000, no other elevator. Address 46K29, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

NEBRASKA nine-bin elevator for sale. Has good office and scales; four coal sheds in connection. Situated at Pierce, on deeded property with switch privilege. For price, terms and further particulars write Chas. D. Weller, Wallace, Kansas.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS elevator for sale. Located in the best grain country on the I. C. R. R. Can load from this point to all southern markets. Capacity 15,000 bushels; in A-No. 1 condition; electric power; Hoepner Automatic Scale; on own ground. Sold at a bargain if taken soon. Handle from 150 to 200 thousand bushels annually; coal sheds handle two thousand tons. Price—this is a bargain, terms right. Address 46K7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

OKLAHOMA BARGAINS: Two elevators, wood, iron clad, in one of the best oats, wheat and corn sections of Oklahoma. New 10,000 bushel elevator on Frisco; 15,000 bushel on Katy. Well equipped. Each house has handled about 200,000 bushels annually. Also 60,000 bushel wood iron clad elevator with 100 bbl. flour mill adjoining, in town of 6,000 on Katy and Frisco railroads. Always have wheat to ship out. Will sell all together or separately. Address 46K20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS, Ogle County, 10,000-bushel elevator handling 200,000 bushels of grain annually, for sale. Equipped with Howe Dump Scales, 8 h.p. International engine, grain cleaner, seed mill. Office attached to elevator—both electrically lighted. Located on the C. & G. W. Ry. on railroad ground. Warehouse for seeds, feed, cement, 300-ton coal shed, one enclosed and one open lumber shed, one lumber and lathe shed, small enclosure for wire goods, posts, etc., good wagon house and barn. Have handled over 40 carloads of merchandise annually for the past five years. Strictly modern eight-room house surrounded by fruit trees. Terms for half purchase price of this business property and home. This is a paying proposition and priced right. The owner must go West for his health. Address 46L30, Grain dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

(Continued on page 930.)

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—If you have something to sell or exchange, insert a small advertisement in the "Wanted and For Sale" section.

FOR SALE—Elevator in best wheat belt in Kansas. 15,000-bushel house. Crops in fine condition. \$3,000 quick sale. Address 46J28, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

COLORADO—Two fifteen thousand bushel modern up-to-date elevators for sale in Eastern Colorado. Large acreage, fine prospects, no competition. Side lines coal, flour, feed. Address 46L14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

OHIO—15,000 bushel Elevator in western part of state for sale. Located in fine grain section and doing a good business in grain, seed, coal, flour and feed. On private grounds. Residence property included. Address 46F8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

INDIANA 15,000 bushel cribbed elevator for sale. Electric power. One of the best grain sections in the state. Handle about 125,000 bushels of grain and \$50,000 retail business. Also have good grinding business. Address 46K6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

NORTHEASTERN NEBRASKA 20,000 bushel elevator for sale at a bargain. Full equipped, including feed grinder, corn cribs, etc. Office building detached. Handle flour and feeds besides 250,000 bushels annually. Everything in good running order. Price, \$5,500. Address 46J31, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

TWO TWENTY thousand bushel capacity elevators, located in North Central Oklahoma. On A. T. & S. F. R. R., at adjoining stations; can be operated from one station. Best crop in years; also handle Coal, Flour, Feed, Seeds and Salt. Wonderful opportunity for right parties. Address Norcenok, Box 9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

MONTANA—Two good cribbed elevators each handling 100,000 bushels of wheat annually besides doing a good coal, retail feed and seed business. Elevators located in the Yellowstone Valley with both irrigated and dry land to draw from; never have had a failure of crops in this territory. Good reasons for selling. If interested write Box No. 1104, Billings, Montana.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS Elevator for sale. Frame house of 9,000 bushels capacity. Gasoline power, Western Sheller and Cleaner and Boss Car Loader. On own ground. Office 14x24; Implement House 36x70; Double Deck Lumber Shed on leased ground at \$10.00 per year—55x90. 7-room two story residence, with 1 and 1/3 acres of ground. All buildings in good condition. One good competitor in grain; no competition in coal, farm implements or lumber. Located in good farming community in Central Illinois. Reasons for selling, poor health. Stock on hand will invoice about \$15,000 and that is all that is asked for this establishment. Address Bargain, Box 12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

ELEVATORS WANTED.

WANT TO LEASE for one year, with the privilege of buying at end of year—fully equipped Elevator at good grain station, Minnesota or South Dakota preferred. Address 46F13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT TO BUY for cash, elevator in Ohio or Indiana. Prefer Farmers Equity that wants to quit the grain business. Give all information possible in first letter. No dead ones need apply. Address 403 W. Fayette St., Celina, Ohio.

WANT TO BUY—Elevator in Ohio or Indiana. Farmers Equity or Co-operative that wants to quit the grain business. Give all information possible in first letter. Consider no dead ones. Address 46L13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

FARM LANDS FOR EXCHANGE.

HAVE TWO good quarters of Eastern S. D. land. Will exchange for elevators in South Dakota. Address Lockbox H, Spencer, So. Dak.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE highly-improved 330-acre Eastern Iowa farm, well located, for an elevator or two. Address 46L12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED: Central Illinois or West Central Indiana elevators in exchange for 240 acres first class, level, black East Illinois farm; good improvements; well tiled; 1 1/2 miles from market on hard road. Address 46K3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WE HAVE a good quarter section of land which is well improved and is located 2 1/2 miles from Volga, Brookings County, South Dakota, which we are offering for \$135.00 per acre. Will take a well-located South Dakota elevator as part payment, balance on terms to suit. Will also consider elevator in Eastern Minnesota. We are offering this farm very cheap, but we wish to get into the grain business and if you have anything to offer take the matter up with us at once. Address Dyball & Cotton, Volga, South Dakota.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—332 ACRE FARM.

We offer one of the best farms in Pike County, Illinois, of 332 acres of deep black soil. All tiled and well improved. Large barn; hog house, implement shed and double corn crib; all built last year. House is fair. 100 acres of growing wheat. There is no better soil in Illinois. State Aid Highway running from Springfield and Quincy passes by this farm. Only one mile from market. Farm leased on basis of half grain delivered elevator.

Farm located near Meredosia, Illinois, or 25 miles west of Jacksonville, in the McGee Drainage District. Price \$250.00 per acre. Will consider part trade on elevator or merchandise stock.

CONSUMERS' FUEL & FEED CO.,
145 E. Waters St.,
Galesburg, Ill.

FEED MILL FOR SALE.**ALFALFA FEED MILL**

For Sale by Trustee.

The entire plant, formerly operated by the Alfalfa Products Company, Sioux City, Iowa, is offered for sale.

Property consists of first class mill building, fully equipped with all modern machinery, with a capacity of 40 tons daily. Operated by own electric power plant. Elevator of 15,000 bushels capacity in connection.

Located in South Dakota directly across from Sioux City on C. M. & St. P. Ry.

The plant cost nearly \$100,000. Come look the plant over and make your offer.

Pierre U. Bernard, Trustee.

Jefferson, S. D.

Alfalfa Products Company.

Jefferson, South Dakota.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

JOHN A. RICE **ELMER N. SMITH**
Elevator Brokers, Frankfort, Indiana.

WANT TO HEAR from owner having elevator or other business for sale. State cash price and particulars. John J. Black, 57th St., Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

CLAYBAUGH-MCCOMAS

Offices

Frankfort, Ind. Indianapolis, Ind.
223 B. of T. Bldg. 601 Board of Trade.

If you want to buy, sell or trade an elevator write us at either address.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS For Sale in the Grain Belt of Illinois and Eastern Indiana. If you are in the market write me fully and I will try and satisfy you.

JAMES M. MAGUIRE.

432 Postal Tel. Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

BROKERAGE ACCOUNTS**WANTED.****WANTED**

Agency on Commission
or Buying Agency for
Millers

and

Grain Dealers
anxious to open direct
trade with IRELAND
William McEvoy, Ltd.,
Mountmellick, Ireland.

OIL AND GAS ENGINES.

FOR SALE—1 25-h.p. type Y Fairbanks Morse Engine. Nearly new. C. C. Shira, Sidney, Ind.

1—32 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engine for sale. First class shape. L. J. McMillin, 525 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FOR SALE—One gasoline 11 h. p. Monitor engine—hopper for water cooling system. In good condition. Price for quick sale \$100. Write J. C. Pearson, Marshall, Okla.

SCALES FOR SALE.

NEW 5 TON Fairbanks Morse Pitless Wagon Scale for sale. Never been uncrated. \$135.00 for quick sale. For further particulars write Lindley C. Binford Grain Co., Haviland, Kans.

Since 1983
28 Years
Manufacturers
of Scales



COLUMBIA MOTOR TRUCK SCALES

Are the BEST—"SAVE REPAIR BILLS"

Because they are easy to build, simple in construction, well made and retain their accuracy longer than any scale on the market. COLUMBIA SCALES are being used by practically every feed, coal, ice and material dealer in Chicago. THERE MUST BE A GOOD REASON.

Telephone Albany 4
2437-43 N. Crawford Avenue

COLUMBIA SCALE COMPANY

F. Beuckman & Son, Props.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Save money and send for list of our guaranteed rebuilt scales. All makes and capacities. Tell us what you want. Let us repair your scales—any make. We also carry parts. Finest equipment for scale work in Chicago.

BARGAIN SALE ON SHELF-WORN BOOKS.

These books are slightly soiled and shelf worn. To clear out these books promptly we are offering them at greatly reduced prices.

One No. 10DC, Duplicating Contract Book, containing 76 contracts in duplicate, printed on bond paper and bound in heavy press-board. Had been used as sample and covers are soiled. Order Form 100 DC. Price 60 cents.

One No. 89SWC, Shippers Certificates of Weight, containing 45 certificates in duplicate, printed on goldenrod bond paper and bound in flexible pressboard. Order Form No. 899 SWC. Price 40 cents.

RAILROAD CLAIM BLANKS—TWO 411-A, for Loss of Weight in Transit. These books contain 100 blanks in duplicate, with 4 sheets of carbon paper bound in back. Corners of each book slightly bent. Order Form 4112-A. Price each \$1.50.

Five Universal Grain Codes, shelf worn from being used as samples. They are slightly soiled. Paper bound, containing 13,745 code words as well as the latest supplement for U. S. Standards for wheat, corn and oats. Order "Bargain Universal." Price while they last \$1.00 per copy.

Clark's Fractional Values: This table is on heavy cardboard. Size 9½x11 inches, showing the value of any quantity from 1 to 50,000 bushels, at ⅓, ¼, ⅕, ⅙, ⅛, ⅑ and ⅒ cents. The amount of bushels is shown in red and the value in black. They are the most conveniently arranged tables for showing fractional values of bushels. Price 25 cents.

Clark's Freight Tables: Show the freight rate per bushel from a given rate per hundred pounds, when the rate is from 2 to 50½ cents per hundred pounds, by one-half cent rises. The table is printed in two colors on heavy bristol board, size 7x9 inches, and may be used for determining the freight per bushel of 60, 56, 48 and 32 pounds. Price 25 cents.

Triplicating Confirmation Blanks will enable you to avoid disputes, differences and prevent expensive errors. Space is provided on our Confirmation Blanks for recording all essential conditions of each trade. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs both and returns one. Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound in press-board with two sheets of carbon, size 5½x8 inches, 90 cents. Order Form No. 6CB.

Thirty-three Universal Grain Codes, bound in flexible leather, printed on high grade bond paper, containing all the latest phrases of the grain trade, including a supplement for the U. S. Standard Grades of Wheat, Corn and Oats. These codes are exactly like our stock copies, with the exception that each has "Western Elevator Co." printed in gold leaf across bottom of front cover. Order "Western Universal Code." Price \$2.25 per copy.

One Daily Record of Coal Sales. Book contains 150 double pages of high grade ledger paper, suitable for ink entries, numbered consecutively. Column headings as follows: Delivery Ticket No.; Name; Address; Price; Ledger page; Charge sales, coal, wood; Cash book, coal, wood; pea, chestnut; range; small egg; large egg; hocking; soft nut; soft egg; (then three columns with no headings—to be filled in as owner of book may want); lump; egg; mine run; (another blank heading); coke; wood, pine, hard; Remarks. Book is bound in heavy gray canvas with the words, "Daily Record of Coal Sales," printed in black ink across front cover. Size of page is 16¼x10½ inches. Order Daily Record of Coal Sales. Price \$2.00.

Clark's Double Indexed Car Register: Is an index designed to afford ready reference to the entry or record of any car. Facing pages 11x16 inches of heavy ledger paper are each ruled into five columns, those on the left being numbered 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4, while columns on the right are numbered 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Each column is ruled into three distinct divisions with the following sub-headings: "Initial," "Car No." and "Record." The marginal index figure represents the right hand or unit figure of the number entered, while the column heading is the second or tens figure. The required number can be instantly found if properly entered. Form No. 40, with space for 12,000 cars, \$2.00. Form No. 42, with space for 21,600 cars, \$3.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago and good while supply lasts.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL.
305 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINE WANTED.

BAG CLEANER WANTED. A used machine in good condition. State size, where located, price and full details. Address 46L25, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One Boss Air Blast Loader in A-1 condition. Price \$75. Have installed other equipment. P. W. Millikan Co., Messick, Ind.

FOR SALE—Several No. 8 Boss Car Loaders good as new—complete ready to install. Address A. H. Richner, Crawfordsville, Indiana.

FOR SALE—22-in. Robinson single runner attrition mill in good condition—run very little—belt drive. O. C. Bowers & Co., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

FOR SALE—90 Nelson Jacks and Yoaks for lifting concrete forms. \$12.50 each, f.o.b. Hutchinson, Kansas. Write W. H. Wenholz, 45 Hoke Bldg., Hutchinson, Kansas.

S. HOWE elevator separator No. 178. Capacity 800 bushels per hour. In A-1 shape. Priced to sell; my price is \$150 f.o.b. Minden, Nebr. Address A. E. Hotchkin, Minden, Nebr.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

1 Barnard & Leas 9 x 30 double roll.

2 Allis-Chalmers 9 x 30 double rolls.

Also complete corn milling equipment, Watkins system, for degerminated product. Immediate Shipment.

MEAD, JOHNSON & COMPANY,
Evansville, Ind.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipments for modern mills of all kinds, molasses stock, and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

Geo. J. Noth, Mgr.,

9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

OPPORTUNITIES WANTED.

WANTED: Position as manager of Farmers Elevator in Montana. Eighteen years experience. Can finance, give bond and best of reference; or will lease on bushel or cash basis. Address 46K28, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG man will finance and manage elevator, operate on a commission basis, or enter into a partnership. Prefer elevator handling 200,000 bushels or more. Address 46L33, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—Well established Hay and Grain business—wholesale and retail. Have other business. Good opportunity for the right man. Address 46K27, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Board of Trade membership in good market and interests in good country stations bringing in a nice business, both cash and commission. This is offered because of sickness in family, necessitating change of location. Address 46J1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Grain inspector, licensed, assistant to chief deputy. Prefer young man having knowledge of hay. State age, experience and salary expected in first letter. Address 46L17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Experienced grain man to take charge of the grain department of a large merchandising and milling corporation. Some capital required. This is a big job—no light weights need apply. Address 46L20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

ENERGETIC, experienced grain man wanted to manage a co-operative house in good territory, with stiff competition. Have 125 stockholders. In live town 25 miles from Kansas City, with first class High School. Handle grain, feed, coal, produce and other farm supplies. Address 46L42, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Position as manager for lumber yard or grain elevator. Best of references. Address Box 46L40, Grain Dealers Journal, Chgo.

POSITION WANTED as manager of Farmers or Line Co. elevator. Twelve years' experience. Can furnish A1 references. Address Box 78, Oil Hill, Kansas.

WANTED—Position by young man 21 years old. Have had experience in grain office and elevator. Address 46F4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

POSITION WANTED as chief or ass't chief Grain Inspector. Can organize and manage inspection department. Address 46L23, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Position soliciting for reliable grain company. Experienced in this line. Best of references. Address 46L13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

POSITION WANTED in country grain office or as solicitor by young man—23. Commercial H. S. graduate with some grain experience. Address 46L37, Grain Dealers Journal.

MANAGER with ten years' grain business experience wants connection with reliable grain firm. Prefer Western Nebraska or Eastern Colorado. Address E. T. Long, Deaver, Wyo.

POSITION WANTED as manager of Farmers or Line Co. Elevator. 20 years experience in grain and milling business. References. Address 46H41, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED: A-1 bookkeeper and general all-around man desires position as assistant to manager of Farmers' elevator. Best of references. Address 46L28, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

BRANCH OFFICE and traffic manager with thorough experience in all phases of the grain trade desires position. 32 years old—married. Can handle accounting and tariffs. Address 46L21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED as manager of elevator in good grain country. Sixteen years experience as owner and operator of elevators. Engaged at present in traffic handling. Can make change at any time. Address 46L9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

EXPERIENCED grain man of eighteen years wants position as manager with Farmers' Elevator or Line House. Middle age and married. Can handle side lines and keep the books. Good references. Prefer Iowa. Address 46H20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

GRAIN BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly experienced in all departments of the business, and capable of taking entire charge of office, is available for position in any terminal market. First-class references in Minneapolis grain trade and elsewhere. Address P. O. Box 434, Minneapolis, Minn.

CASH GRAIN MAN, age 36, married, desires permanent position soon as possible. Now in business self, but closing. First-class references. Experienced rates, merchandising and road work. Acquainted territory tributary Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City. Address 46L11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

MAN WITH TWENTY years' experience in the grain business wants position with good firm. Have managed Line and Farmers' elevators; familiar with side lines. Capable of handling branch office, or road position; traveled one season. Now employed—good reasons for desiring change. Address 46L31, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

POSITION WANTED as superintendent of a terminal elevator with good grain firm. Would accept as assistant superintendent with good prospects for the future. Have had three years experience as assistant superintendent, twelve years as country buyer, and one year track buyer. Am married, age 39. Address 46K1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

TWO YEARS experience in the grain business buying on track, soliciting consignments and also station manager.

Ten years banking experience,

Good bookkeeper.

Age 29, single.

Want to be co-operative manager or traveler for some good house that buys on track. Address 46L1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED.

POSITION as manager with concern having a mill and elevator combined, or would accept position as manager of good elevator. Am young married man 32 years old. Have been in milling and grain business all my life. Anyone wanting a man in the above capacity, I can qualify and give the best of references. For the past five years I have managed a 125 bbl. mill and elevator combined; this plant has changed hands and the present owners will operate the plant themselves. Can come at once. Prefer Nebraska, Kansas or Colorado. Address 46K19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

BAGS—BAGGING—BURLAP.

BURLAP BAGS OF EVERY KIND FOR SALE; new or second-hand, plain or printed with your brand; seamless Cotton Grain Bags; Sample Bags; Burlap, Cotton Sheeting or Paper for Car Lining, etc. Wanted: Second-hand bags, best prices paid. WM. ROSS & CO., 409 N. Peoria St., Chicago.

OFFICE APPLIANCES.

SAFES—Large stock of new and used safes on hand. Protect your valuable papers. Prices reasonable. The Howe Scale Co. of Ill., 512-514 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo.

USED CHECKWRITING Machines, wholesale, retail, all makes. Dealers and corporations needing one to fifty,—write me. R. B. Allen, 519 Farnham Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—Rebuilt Underwoods, L. C. Smiths, Remingtons, etc., at greatly reduced prices, fully guaranteed. Also used adding machines, all leading makes. Also used Check Protectors. Get illustrated catalog and bargain lists. Minnesota Typewriter Exchange, Department G, 236 Fourth St., South, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

BEANS FOR SALE.

1,000,000 LBS. TEPARY BEANS packed 220 pounds to a bag, will sacrifice at \$3.00 per 100 pounds, delivered anywhere in U. S. A. in lots of 1,000 pounds. Send your orders quick before the stock is all gone.

JOS. WERNER,
70 Pliny St., Hartford, Conn.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

MIXED CARS of flour and mill feeds in 100 pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop, Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats in connection with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. Ansted & Burk Co., Springfield, Ohio.

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

MILLET SEED in car lots for sale. Early Fortune, Hog, Common (golden) and Siberian. Reimer Smith Grain Company, Holyoke, Colo.

AMBER CANE SEED is daily gaining popularity with consumers of mixed feeds. Write for samples and prices. Address 46J35, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

Buyers and Sellers
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

Field and Grass Seed Trade Directory

ARNHEM, HOLLAND.

Wm. E. Busgers & Co., European fancy natural gr. sds.

ATCHISON, KANS.

Manglesdorf Seed Co., The, wholesale seeds.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale seed merchants.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Stanford Seed Co., Inc., The, wholesale field seeds.
Whitney-Eckstein Seed Co., wholesale seeds.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Dickinson Co., The Albert, seeds.
Illinois Seed Co., The, grass and field seeds.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

Bowman Bros. Seed Co., field seeds.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.
Crawfordsville Seed Co., seed merchants.

ELKHART, KANS.

Muncy & Carson, grain and seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Peppard Seed Co., J. G., wholesale seeds.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Hardin, Hamilton & Lewman, grain & field seeds.
Louisville Seed Co., clover & grasses.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Kimbrough Mitchell Seed Co., Southern seeds.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.
North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Dickinson Co., The Albert, seeds.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Julius Loewith, Inc., grass & field seeds.
Nungesser-Dickinson Seed Co., wholesale seed merchants.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

State Seed Co., The, garden & field seeds.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Philadelphia Seed Co., Inc., The, wholesale field seeds.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Mitchell Seed Co., clover, grasses, sorghums.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf, Ed. F. & Bro., wholesale field seeds.

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Jameson Hevener Co., shippers of field seeds.

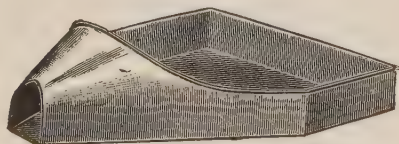
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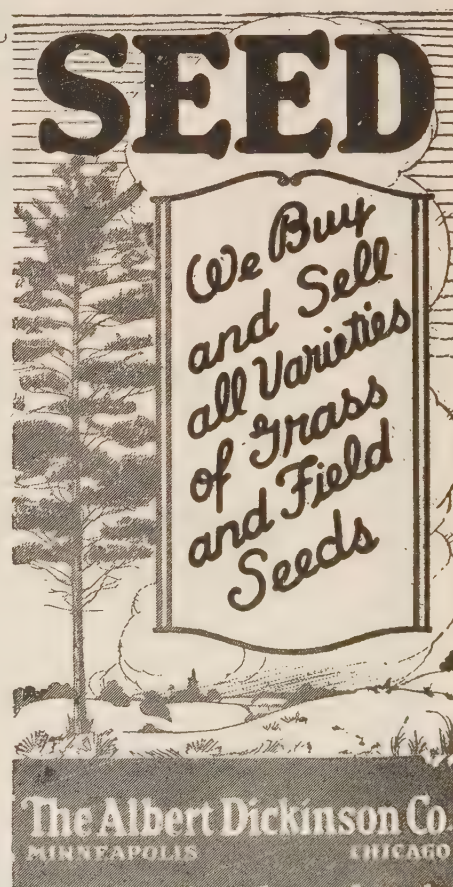
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Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds, on the 10th and 25th of each month.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; two years, \$3.60; three years, \$5.00; single copy, 15c.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked-Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, JUNE 10, 1921

A WET harvest has no fears for the operator of an elevator equipped with a modern drier.

CONTRACTING to take the farmers grain at a stipulated price proved so disastrous to many operators of country elevators last year few dealers will contract grain this year.

WOOL REFUNDS by the Government to growers are a fair example of bureaucratic muddling; and now the sheepmen of one Texas market alone are asking that the Government pay them \$247,000 for excessive shrinkage deducted by Government wool valuers.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL moment for the passage of such legislation as the Tincher and Lantz bills has arrived, and unless immediately enacted it will become impossible to pass these measures, as an ebb tide is about to set in against all government controls sought to be enforced by a vociferous minority.

PENNSYLVANIA'S lawmakers seem to be opposed to the use of mixed feeds by the citizens of that state, so have enacted a law providing for a charge of \$25 for registering each brand each year. Eventually the fees must be added to the cost of the feeds so the citizens of Pennsylvania will pay the bill. When all the expenses of government are raised by direct taxation the real tax payers will watch expenditures more vigilantly. At present the lawmakers feel all fees can be wasted recklessly because the payers do not miss the money.

SEVEN hundred firms joined in an attack June 2 in the courts on the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations.

WIND INSURANCE is so cheap that few elevator owners rest easy without it. The country elevator is so large and presents so much resistance to the average windstorm that few of them are able to weather a storm of any force without considerable damage, as is evidenced by several blows in Iowa this spring.

ARBITRATION has always enjoyed the special protection of the courts, and it is not surprising that the Toledo member of the Grain Dealers' National Ass'n, who went into court to restrain the Ass'n from enforcing the award of the Arbitration Com'te, was defeated, as stated elsewhere in this number of the Journal. In ruling against the member the court did not undertake to enforce the award, but turned the member over to the tender mercies of the Ass'n's directors, who now are free to expel the member for failure to pay the award.

DUST EXPLOSIONS do not often occur in country elevators, but that is no assurance that they will not occur. It behooves every elevator operator to use every precaution to keep his house as clean as possible and keep all the windows open when the house is in operation so that the dust may blow out and thus keep down the explosion hazard. With bountiful ventilation much of the dust is sure to be carried out of the house. Experience proves quite conclusively that wherever dust is suspended in air in proper proportions and exposed to flame or a spark, an explosion is quite sure to follow. Be careful.

THE SECRETARY of Agri. is still keen to obtain arbitrary power over the grain exchanges and the packers and if he gets it, so many self-respecting merchants will retire from these lines his grasping for authority will do the producers and consumers far more harm than he can ever do good. The grain merchants of the land are better equipped to solve grain trade problems than any Government bureaucrat can ever expect to be, and to them alone should be assigned the task of finding the rumored trouble and providing a remedy. The country is already cursed beyond endurance with far too many laws and too much interference with business.

GRAIN DEALERS who neglect to attend the business sessions of the trade ass'ns deny themselves the advantage of the experiences and convictions of those who do assemble for the discussion of trade troubles. No one knows everything about any business, but the more he knows the greater his chance for success in that line. The man who persistently studies the problems of his business, learns much of interest every week. The student enjoys the grain business because he is frequently confronted with new and novel problems that challenge his patience and ability. His complete mastery of his daily problems make his success certain, just as discouragement and failure is more certain to come to the dealer who attempts to shirk or dodge the responsibilities of his business.

IF THE U. S. exports 350,000,000 bus. of wheat of the 1921 crop even threatened legislation against the exchanges will not keep prices down.

OVERCHARGE claims, now under extension by a later ruling of the administration, to Sept. 1, will be further extended one year from Feb. 28, 1921, by the terms of a bill, S 621, reported to the Senate from its Com'te on Interstate Commerce. Shippers should urge the passage of this bill as removing obstacles to a fair refund on claims.

THE PROFITABLE EXPERIENCE of the farmers who joined the wool pools last year and are still paying storage charges on the advice of the pool managers, is likely to cause many of them to hesitate about joining a wheat pool. The country elevator operator always pays cash for grain while the pool manager expects to hold all grain until the market suits him. Of course the farmer will pay the storage insurance, interest and other charges. Large stocks of pooled grain stored in the public market places may depress prices to the great disadvantage of the owners.

FIRES have been reported in grain elevators recently with distressing frequency. In May we reported 40 elevator fires; in April, 35; in March, 21; February, 17, and January, 16. In this number 18 more fires are reported, making a total of 147 so far this year. Of this large total 24 are credited to North Dakota, 13 to Iowa and 9 to Minnesota. Evidently North Dakota is ambitious to establish a record for elevator fires, so that it behooves the elevator owners of that state to exercise greater caution than ever to prevent the burning of their plants. If too many elevators are burned they will experience much difficulty in securing insurance in desirable companies.

THE U. S. Bureau of Markets and the State Marketing Bureau held a number of regional wool meetings in Missouri recently which have resulted in the formation of three large wool pools at St. Louis, Hannibal and St. Joseph with warehouses of sufficient capacity to store five millions pounds of wool. Growers would be much better off if they would store their wool on the farm out of sight and keep control of it. By so doing they not only remove the depressing influence of large stocks on market values, but they escape the expense of freight handling, storage, office rent and fat salaries. The agitators are out to help themselves first.

THE BUREAU OF MARKETS has never been in favor with the merchants of the Southwest, but today it stands in less favor than ever before. The addresses and resolutions adopted at the Southwest meetings against this meddlesome, bungling bunch of bureaucrats reflects very mildly the attitude of the grain merchants against the Bureau. The agents of the Bureau have not only maligned the merchants in different lines of trade, but they have engaged in buying and selling to the detriment of established merchants and at great expense to the government. If congress ever investigates the expensive merchandising blunders of the Bureau's agents in Texas the abolition of the department would be almost certain.

SHIPPERS having a cable address must not forget to send that \$2.50 annually to the telegraph company for each name, if they wish their addresses to be kept on the lists. For many years registration was free, but two years ago the companies decided they needed the money.

WINNIPEG elevator companies last week refused to hand over to the Wheat Inquiry Commission all their correspondence since last July with other elevator companies and with their managers of elevators in the country. Their stand will be upheld by grain dealers south of the boundary who have been pestered with the unreasonable questionnaire demands of our own precious Federal Trade Commission.

GRAIN shippers who are in a constant turmoil with the claim agents of the railroads will be surprised to learn that grain men are quite modest in their demands. To grain shippers the railroad companies in 1920 paid out only \$5,800,000 on grain claims, against \$10,500,000 on fresh fruits and vegetables, and total claims for loss, damage and delay amounting to \$109,000,000. Considering the difficulty shippers have in collecting claims for damage it is remarkable that 68 per cent was for damage and only 24 per cent for loss of grain.

TRUCK DUMPS have experienced a remarkable demand for three years, with the natural result that the market is now being flooded with dumps of widely varying design. The element of time is receiving so much more consideration from the average farmer than ever before that elevator operators must recognize it and prepare to avoid delaying the unloading of the farmer's grain any longer than necessary. If all the farmers provided trucks for hauling grain and then were put to the irritating necessity of standing long in line and waiting for their turn to shovel grain out of their truck box, they would gain little from their increased investment. But with the modern truck dump and large elevating capacity the grain can be quickly taken care of and the trucks sent back to the farms for another load.

THREE ANGLES of thought are working at Washington. One is represented by Senator Frelinghuysen's demand June 8 that the coal operators submit to onerous regulation on pain of having the federal government compete with them in coal mining. Another thought is that represented by Hoover's plan for trade and industrial association that runs too dangerously near combination. The third and only reliable declaration is by United States Attorney-General Daugherty last week that the Department of Justice proposes to break up all price agreements and understandings of every nature on the ground that these combinations are subversive of the public interest. Good citizens must agree with the Attorney-General that if unlawful combinations of labor, farmers, coal miners, railway unions and cement trusts are broken up such legislation and regulation as contemplated by Calder and Frelinghuysen will be unnecessary. Enforce the laws, but keep the Government out of business.

ARGENTINA finally has gotten tired of having the export of grain interfered with by strikes on any pretext, and on May 30 the federal troops patrolled the docks of Buenos Aires guaranteeing the individuals right to work regardless of membership in seamen's unions. The president of that country now says the labor unions abused the protection of the government and he proposes to use the whole army if necessary to keep traffic moving. Will this be a warning to railroad agitators in the United States who have not decided whether or not to remain at work after July 1?

LEAKING cars will be more numerous than ever if grain shippers do not exercise extra precaution to cooper each car thoroughly just as is recommended by Mr. Ford of the C., B. & Q. car service in his excellent article elsewhere in this number. The American Railway Ass'n's car condition report shows that only 78.6 per cent of the cars owned by the railroads are available for service, and no doubt many of these would leak grain badly if heavily loaded. So it is up to the grain shippers to inspect each car vigilantly before and after loading in hope of reducing the losses in transit.

SHINGLE ROOFS may be easier for country carpenters to apply on elevators than iron, but the owner always pays dearly for the privilege of using wood shingles. Most of the fire insurance companies charge 50c per hundred extra for wood shingles, which on an elevator carrying an average of \$7,500 insurance would mean an increased cost for insurance of \$37.50 a year or \$375.00 extra for covering the house with wood. This great penalty alone should prompt each elevator owner to refuse to permit wood shingles to be placed on his elevator. The extra protection assured by a non-combustible roof should prove even more attractive than the \$375.00; and another matter which all elevator owners should bear in mind is that the time is near at hand when railroad companies will refuse to lease ground for any structure that is not covered with non-combustible material.

EXPERIENCED ELEVATOR operators owe it to themselves and to their visitors to warn all against stepping into bins from which grain is being drawn. The average individual does not seem to recognize that all grain sucks the top grain down when bin is being emptied, and any foreign substance in the grain is quickly drawn underneath the surface. Boys, particularly, seem obsessed with the idea that by tramping rapidly they can keep their bodies on top of the mass of grain, but many deaths in grain bins testify most emphatically to their inability to withstand the suction force of the grain. This number contains reports of but two accidents of this character where lives of young men were quickly terminated by suffocation. The annual sacrifice of life through the open grain bin is so large that it would seem advisable for grain elevator builders to cover all bins tightly and thus put an end to this loss of life. The dealer whose house is filled with open bins can cover them over and save the life of a friend or may be save the bread winner of his own family.

THE ILLINOIS STATUTE making the affidavit of the shipper *prima facie* evidence of the weight of the grain loaded into the car is proving of such great benefit to claimants for loss in transit that its constitutionality should not be imperiled by amendments seeking to make the shipper's affidavit *prima facie* evidence of value.

COTTON growers at their New York conference asked the government to lower the federal reserve discount rate on cotton loans to 5 per cent or less, and were kind enough to include in this reduction commercial paper and farm products. At the same time the Sec'y of the Treasury is preparing to issue a big Government loan at 5½ to 5%. A loan at 5 per cent would be a subsidy to the farmers which is about as unfair to the great mass of the people as is the present wage subsidy of the railway workers.

Why the Agitator Would Destroy the Grain Exchanges.

Farmer agitators have always made it a practice to denounce and defame the grain exchanges of the country, because they felt certain that their hearers did not know enough about these great market places to contradict any of their statements. In other words, the false charges against the grain exchanges have been frequently repeated throughout the years, primarily for gaining the confidence and good will of the farmers. So many misleading statements have been reiterated by various agitators that the friends of open and free public trading places cultivated the habit of ignoring the misinformation and specious reasoning being circulated by these self-seeking agitators.

It has generally been recognized that few of these men understood the basic principles involved in our grain marketing methods and that their real purpose of making a bugaboo of the Board of Trade to the grain growers of the land was simply a desire for self-aggrandizement. The originator of the Committee of Seventeen and the wheat pooling scheme quickly discerned that the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., would have a much better chance of handling the grain crops of the country if the grain exchanges were put out of business or even restricted by rigid regulation.

Grain pools are strictly forbidden on all the grain exchanges, yet the discriminating laws of the land would permit producers to pool their crops and hold them for extortionate prices.

If the United States Grain Growers, Inc., could secure the enactment of laws closing the exchanges, this organization of high salaried promoters might handle *some* of the farmers' grain to advantage, but with the grain exchanges open and affording a ready market for all grain produced, the farmer is independent of the greedy grafters who would manage pools and, we are sure, would realize as much from the sale of his grain as any other offering the same quality on the same day.

It seems very likely that the lawmakers of Illinois and of congress have finally come to a clear understanding of the influences backing the proposed grain exchange legislation, so that all of the bills proposing new autocrats for the regulation and ruin of the grain trade will be pigeonholed as they should have been long before they reached the Committee stage.

Railroads Greedy for Rentals.

For many years sites along the rights of way were considered of such small value that the rentals were nominal and would not buy a month's supply of cigars for the station agent.

Along with other war-borne evils came the practice of raising the price of everything and rentals also were boosted. To some roads this taste of blood has made them eager for more, and they have undertaken successive increases each year.

The latest dodge is that started by the C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co. in tacking on an additional charge for what it denominates side track frontage in addition to the rental of the site itself. At one station on this road the company admits the value of the grain elevator site to be \$160 and the fair 6 per cent rental to be \$10, but alleges that the sum due is \$41.86, the increased charge being for the valuation of the side track fronting the leased land, a valuation the company alleges has been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Rather than submit to this imposition the shipper, in this case, the R. E. Jones Co., of Wabash, Minn., has called on its attorneys for advice as to procedure for protection or defense. If it develops that court action promises relief they feel they should have the co-operation of other shippers in such a suit, and will surely be entitled to it.

Dakota Grain Grading Act Unconstitutional.

Regulations for the country grain elevator operator even more strict than those enforced by the 9-cent margin zone agents of the U. S. Grain Corporation during the war have been troubling the shippers of North Dakota since the new state grain grading and buying margin law went into effect. Under this law the chief state grain inspector was and is empowered to set the buying margin for each elevator in the state. That more elevators have not been put out of business by a too strenuous interpretation of this law is perhaps due to the chief's election to a U. S. Senatorship and his chief deputy's attention to the state-owned mill at Drake.

The decision by the federal court at St. Paul holding the North Dakota grain grading act invalid, as stated in "Letters" this number, apparently applies only to the grading features of this obnoxious law; and if the price making sections are to be nullified it must be by independent suit, in the absence of definite knowledge as to the scope of Judge Garland's decision.

It has always been good law in the United States until the recent war that the states had no price-making power. Off-hand opinion would hold that North Dakota had no such power, but we have the spectacle of a majority of the United States Supreme Court at Washington a few weeks ago upholding a statute regulating the rents to be paid in the District of Columbia. Several of the justices, including the Chief Justice, denounced this as socialistic and unconstitutional, and that rentals to be paid for real estate were not so affected with public interest as to be subject to legislative control. The court pointed out the

dangerous trend of such legislation, as, one by one, nearly everything of common use could be held subject to price fixing.

Seeking to Force Use of Metric System.

Each new session of Congress seems to bring forth new bills seeking to secure the general adoption of the metric system of weights and measures, but Congressman Britten has introduced a new bill known as H. R. 10, which smacks overly much of autocracy. The first section provides that after 10 years the weights and measures of the metric system shall be the single standard for the uses specified.

The autocrats who handicapped the country with their fool rules and regulations during the war seem still to retain the idea that the average American citizen loves to be dictated to every step of the way. So Section 3 of this bill provides that after 10 years no person shall sell any goods, wares or merchandise, except for export, as provided in this bill, and all transportation charges must be assessed according to the metric system. In other words, all the weights and measures now in use must be scrapped and new ones substituted.

Judging from Section 2 of the proposed law, the autocrats of the Bureau of Standards have bid defiance to previous laws and, without waiting for an act of Congress to change our standard of weights and measures, they are seeking to circumvent the law by using fundamental metric standards now deposited with the Bureau as the basis for other weights and measures.

Grain dealers who are accustomed to our present system of weights and measures and have the scales and measures based on the present standards will surely resent most vehemently this effort of the bureaucrats to force new standards upon the country in defiance of their wishes.

When departmental heads get so swelled up that they have the temerity to take unto themselves the lawmaking powers of Congress, it is time that they be deprived of their positions and new men substituted who will conduct the affairs of their office in keeping with the authority granted. When the users of our present system of weights and measures are convinced that the theorists have originated something better they will begin to look around.

The English government has also been pestered with various schemes for bringing about the adoption of the metric system in that country, primarily, no doubt, for the purpose of forcing the purchase of new weighing facilities and measures by the merchants of the land.

It seems high time that members of Congress cease giving a ready ear to the ubiquitous agitator who has no consideration whatever for the rights and interests of the average citizen, but is eternally striving to promote some private enterprise that he may gain largely at the expense of others.

The grain trade does not want the metric system of weights and measures; it is perfectly satisfied with the existing system. The grain dealers of the land owe it to themselves to express their preference to their representatives in Congress in an emphatic manner, so that this perennial crop of agitators may run to weeds.

Exchange Membership Not Needed for Country Operators.

Much discussion has been indulged in recently by politicians and agitators favoring the admission of all country elevator companies to membership in the grain exchanges, with the explicit provision that they should have the right to distribute the profits arising from such memberships regardless of the rules of the exchange.

While any legislation seeking to destroy or override the rules of the established exchanges might scare a few members of these exchanges, in the long run such regulation would profit no one and do no one any great harm. Few operators of country elevators have sufficient terminal market business to justify their purchasing a membership in the terminal exchange and paying the annual dues, because the interest on the investment combined with the dues and assessments would in most cases amount to far more than the total amount paid in commissions for the sale or purchase of grain and futures. Hence economy alone would bar the well-managed companies from seeking membership. No company can efficiently manage a country elevator and at the same time conduct a terminal market business advantageously. We have known many members of terminal market exchanges who, even though they were on the floor of their exchange daily, did not attempt to fill their own orders, principally because they had greater faith in the ability and alertness of expert traders to carry out their wishes.

No man or corporation which has attempted to carry on many different lines of business has ever attained a maximum degree of success in any one of those lines without centralizing his attention on that line of business. Efficiency experts the world over long since agreed that he who specializes in any given line of business has the greatest opportunity and a greater certainty of obtaining the maximum degree of success.

Country elevator operators in most cases have found from experience that exchange members can and do represent them on the exchange with complete satisfaction; and while the commission might be reduced a trifle owing to memberships held, the saving would seldom justify the extra expense.

The country grain business has its own problems which merit close and careful study, but the average receiver cannot give them the merited attention. His time and strength is absorbed with the grain exchange problems. The man who specializes today has a much better chance for attaining success because he must in each department of his business compete with men who are specializing in those departments.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

A. T. & S. F. 29839 passed thru Williamsburg, Ill., east bound on June 1 leaking oats over the drawbar while moving.—W. H. Whitlock & Sons by B. H. W.

Erie 106950 passed thru Gerald, Ill., May 25, leaking corn.—H. C. Bear & Co., Penfield.

A. T. 24044 in train eastbound 3 p. m., May 23, at Cedar Point, Kan., leaking wheat badly at corner of car.—H. D. Haywood, p. o. Box 164.

Prevention of Grain Dust Explosions

By R. H. Folwell, Chicago

It has long been recognized that dust from grain, flour, sugar, cotton, coal and other materials containing a large percentage of carbon is explosive when suspended in air in certain proportions and needs only a spark or flame to set it on fire with explosive effect. In the past fifty years a large number of dust explosions have occurred in grain elevators, flour mills and factories causing the loss of many hundred lives and many millions of dollars of property damage. The most notable of such explosions was that of the Washburn Flour Mills in Minneapolis May 2, 1878, at which time six flour mills were destroyed by successive explosions followed by fire.

During the investigation as to the cause of the explosion, an interesting demonstration of dust explosions was made by Prof. Louis W. Peck of the University of Minnesota before a jury. The demonstrator had some pieces of dry wood varying in size from large sticks down to shavings, a supply of wood ground into various degrees of fineness, and a collection of dusts from grain elevators, flour mills, starch and sugar factories. It was readily shown that the larger sticks could not easily be ignited, but as they were split into smaller parts a size was reached that could be set on fire by a match. Going down the scale in size until fine shavings were reached it was shown that a flame would ignite the shavings and they would go up in a quick puff of flame. Then, by blowing fine dust into a space enclosed by two dry goods boxes one inverted over the other, it was found that certain proportions of dust suspended in air, when ignited by an open flame, made a powerful explosion that raised the top box and a heavy weight upon it.

With the lesson of the Washburn Mill explosion before them, millers thereafter made it a general practice to keep their mills clean of dust both by sweeping and by the use of dust collectors enclosed in cloth, and there have been few important mill explosions of late years.

ON THE OTHER HAND, it has been customary for grain elevator owners to allow their floors to remain covered several inches deep with dust, and the walls, columns, beams, window sills and other places, where grain can lodge, also to be covered with thick layers of dust. Attempts have been made, by the use of what is known as floor sweeper systems, to keep grain elevators more or less clear of dust, but it is almost impossible when an elevator is receiving, handling, cleaning and shipping grain all at the same time to keep the building and its parts free from dust. Without doubt the most effective means of preventing dust explosions, in plants wherein large quantities of dust are created, is by preventing the accumulation of dust so far as possible.

Hand sweeping by brooms stirs up dust to a dangerous extent, and explosions have taken place at the very time grain elevators and mills were being swept. Vacuum cleaners would be a safer means of sweeping than hand brooms. Small portable vacuum cleaners, such as are used for cleaning passenger cars, would form a convenient and efficient means of sweeping without stirring up dust. It is necessary not only to sweep floors, but walls, window ledges, stairways, elevator shafts, beams and girders, tops of scale hoppers, cleaning machinery, spouting and other places where dust can lodge. All such parts and places should be thoroughly cleaned by pneumatic sweepers at frequent intervals, or whenever dust accumulates.

Since accumulation of some dust is unavoidable, every possible means should be used to reduce the amount of it, because when a small primary explosion takes place in a cleaning machine, leg head, drier or other place, a second

and larger explosion is liable to follow throughout the building. The more dust there is present the greater chance there will be for a powerful secondary explosion.

THE RULES of the Board of Trade Weighing departments governing the operation of grain elevators are largely to blame for having large quantities of dust lying about an elevator like so much gunpowder ever ready to work destruction to life and property. One rule prohibits the removing of dust before grain is weighed because of the loss in the weight. If this rule were changed the danger from dust explosions in grain elevators would be greatly reduced. By installing a system of powerful suction fans with exhaust heads over receiving pits, at the elevator boots and heads, garners and scales, discharge ends of conveyors, spouts and other places where grain is rapidly handled through the air, a large percentage of dust could be readily collected and stored in a dust tight bin.

Aside from eternal vigilance in keeping the elevator clear from dust, along with constant inspection of the machinery, the electric lights and equipment, a great deal could be done to reduce the risk from dust explosions in the design and construction of the plant. Since concrete and steel have been used for construction, many grain elevators have been built in very large units. Damage from single explosions would be much less in grain elevators built in smaller units than in large plants. To further confine the damage to smaller areas the plant of whatever scale should be built as a group of separate buildings.

The workinghouse, storage annex, drier, boiler house, dust house, power house and welfare buildings should be constructed separately and should be further protected from each other by fire walls on their exposed sides. Where necessary for intercommunication the separate buildings may be connected by means of tunnels and bridges, which should be shut off with strong steel doors that are always kept closed except when opened temporarily for the passage of workmen and thereupon automatically closed.

The car unloading pits should be placed in a separate building not over one story high, and should be provided with ample ventilation. If the local conditions make it necessary to place the unloading shed against the workinghouse, it should be entirely separated by means of a strong fire wall built of reinforced concrete and provided with doors having automatic closing devices.

In the past many storage annex bins have been constructed with open tops or with bins having a common air space above for ventilation. This is a dangerous arrangement, is responsible for many dust explosions and for the greater resulting damage. When grain is spouted into open bins 80 ft. or 100 ft. deep, large volumes of dust rise and float throughout the elevator. If a strong tight reinforced concrete floor were built over the bins and spout holes were made to fit closely around spouts, dust would be confined to the bins. When dust explosions occur in grain elevators having open top bins, bins are often damaged, especially when empty, as the explosion then has a chance to produce bursting effects against the bin walls. Where there are floors over the bins, the risk of explosion is reduced to a minimum, and where explosions have occurred the bins with closed tops have not been seriously damaged.

THE RECORDS of a number of dust explosions in grain elevators, show several in which there were two distinct explosions, the first of which occurred in the drier and undoubtedly caused the second and more disastrous explosion in the elevator proper. Grain driers wherein high temperatures are carried in steam

coils are prolific sources of fire. Dust cakes about the pipes and insulates them to such an extent that an accumulation of heat takes place and actually chars the dust to incandescence, which, aided by the strong air current from the fans, causes flame. The most effective means to reduce fire risk in driers is to keep them and especially their steam coils free from dust. The amount of dust can be further reduced by not using the air for the drier chamber which has passed through the cooling compartment. This air carries a great deal of moist dust which cakes on the heating coils. If fresh air were taken from outdoors for both the drier and cooler there would be less dust to cake on the steam coil pipes.

A drier should not be built as an integral part of or in juxtaposition to the grain elevator. A proper arrangement would be to have the drier installed in a concrete building entirely separate from other buildings with automatic fire doors for connecting passages and conveyor openings, and floating valves for grain spouts.

It is noteworthy that out of thirty dust explosions in grain elevators that have been recorded, there has not been an important explosion in any having a reinforced concrete cupola. It would seem that smoother walls and absence of ledges materially prevent the lodgment and accumulation of dust. Cupolas of structural steel with corrugated iron, tile or rough plastered walls undoubtedly furnish lodgment for a large quantity of dust liable to explosion.

THE CONSTRUCTION of grain elevators in small units in separate buildings is the most effective means of preventing dust explosions, but if they occur the damage may be confined to limited areas by sub-dividing the cupola, the first story of the workinghouse, and the cupola or Texas of the store annex, by reinforced concrete floors and strong vertical partitions for the purpose of dividing the cubical space into smaller cellular units. An explosion might then take place in one of the cells or small compartments and not be communicated throughout the plant, as was the case in the Northwestern elevator at South Chicago where the entire drier building and receiving shed, the five story cupola over the workinghouse, the roof over the storage annex and the cupola structure over the river house, were entirely destroyed. If these buildings had been separated by ample spaces as well as strong partitions, and particularly if the drier had not been an integral part of the workinghouse, the first explosion would not have damaged anything but the drier.

DUST EXPLOSIONS are somewhat analogous explosions that take place in cylinders of internal combustion engines. Anyone who operates a gasoline automobile is acquainted with the fact that the proportions of air and gasoline vapor must be just right for the motor to run well. If the mixture from the carburetor is too rich or too lean the charge will not ignite. In a similar manner there must be a certain proportion of dust suspended in the air to form an explosive mixture. The expansion of gas in a gas engine drives the piston. In a like manner the gas produced by a dust explosion in a grain elevator blows off the roof and walls and may wreck the whole structure. While a grain elevator cannot, as can a gas engine, be constructed sufficiently strong to resist the tremendous pressure of an explosion, yet by making the framework strong and heavy with large window openings and curtain walls, the damage from an explosion can be much reduced, as the curtain walls and windows might be blown out without injuring the framework. If the windows were further provided with ample ventilating areas, or exhaust fans were installed, the effect of explosions would be lessened.

Following up the analogy of a grain elevator to an internal combustion engine, it is necessary to have a flame or spark to inflame dust. Open flames from matches, lighted cigars, dust heated to incandescence on steam coils or electric

light bulbs, torches, short circuits, static electricity from elevator head pulleys, cleaners and other revolving machinery, flashing switches, motor commutators, sparks from gravel, buckets, fan runners and particles of iron striking metal casings of legs and spouts, and friction between rubber belts on head pulleys in cases of grain chokes; friction in cleaning and other machinery, lightning, hot bearings, breaking of incandescent globes or spontaneous combustion from oily rags left in confined and unventilated places, may supply the spark or flame needed to ignite the dust.

IN SUMMING UP the means and ways of reducing the risk of dust explosions in grain elevators, it is obvious that they fall into two classes; first, those having to do with the design and construction of the plant, and secondly, those having to do with its operation. It would seem from past experience that the plant should be built of reinforced concrete which not only gives the structure great strength and great fire resisting properties, but produces the smoothest walls and forms the least lodgment upon which dust can accumulate. The various buildings, such as working-house, annex, receiving shed, drier, welfare buildings, dust house and power house, should be built in separate units, all of which should be preferably sub-divided by fire partitions. The elevator and stair shafts should be completely enclosed with fire walls, and where necessary to connect the buildings with each other fire doors with automatic closing devices should be provided.

Induction motors that do not produce open sparks should be used and all cutout boxes, switches and fuses should be of the closed type and installed in fireproof cabinets. All electric light and power wiring should be enclosed in conduits. Exhaust fans should be provided for removing dust from the air at the receiving pits, boots, heads and legs, garners, scales, cleaners, clippers, spouts and other places where grain is rapidly handled through the air. Floors, roofs, walls and partitions should be constructed of reinforced concrete to resist pressure from both sides. The supporting structure of each building should be built with reinforced concrete columns, girders, floors and roofs with curtain walls and large daylight windows having ample exterior ventilation areas. All bins should be covered. Spout openings should fit closely around all spouts in the bins, garners, scales, cleaners and other machinery.

There should also be an ample sweeper system with openings at convenient places on each floor supplemented by portable pneumatic vacuum cleaners for sweeping the floors, walls, roof, beams, ledges, scale hoppers and garners. Bearings should have journal alarms, and elevator legs should be provided with effective back stops. Sprinkler systems and hand fire extinguishers, buckets and barrels of water as well as fire hose should be provided.

RULES FOR OPERATING elevators relate mostly to discipline, forbidding smoking, lighting of matches, the leaving of lighted incandescent bulbs in bins or garners, allowing bearings to run hot, allowing buckets to strike leg casings, or elevator legs to be overloaded until chokes occur, or conveyors to get out of line or become overloaded. Grain should be spouted through closed spouts and not be allowed to discharge dust into the air. The entire elevator should be constantly and thoroughly cleaned and no dust should be allowed to accumulate on the walls, windows, scale hoppers, garners, ledges, stairs, freight elevator or other places.

Fire drills should be practiced at frequent intervals as some dust explosions could be prevented by quickly putting out with hand extinguishers smoldering sparks or dust heated to incandescence before they have had a chance to break into open flames. To prevent sparks from the accumulation of static electricity a ground wiring system for all revolving machinery, especially for elevator legs, cleaners, clippers and conveyors, should be installed. Sparks from stray pieces of metal in grain

striking steel casings, spouts or other metal can be prevented by the use of magnetic separators to catch and remove all stray bolts, nails and other metal parts at the leg head discharge. As fires have been caused by dust coating on electric lamp bulbs heated to incandescence, they should be provided with vapor proof globes and strong lamp guards.

It should ever be borne in mind by all concerned that a dust explosion may happen in the best planned and constructed elevator and therefore that eternal vigilance must be maintained to keep it clean in all parts and its machinery and especially its electrical equipment under constant inspection.

We will be very glad to co-operate in any way possible and to help in removing hazards by proper design and construction, but the operation of plants is under control of the owners and lessees, and they should keep their premises clean by enforcing rigid discipline upon their employees to prevent, so far as possible, fatal and costly dust explosions.

WE ARE ALWAYS pleased to see the Grain Dealers Journal which we have come to regard as an old friend, and we make a practice of reading it from cover to cover, including the advertisements. We believe that in general style, make up and excellence of contents, the Grain Dealers Journal has no superior in its field.—George S. Rheem Co., Helena, Mont., by L. M. Rheem, sec'y.

THE MOISTURE CONTENT of cereals is automatically shown by an apparatus perfected by a French scientist and described recently by M. Chopin of the Paris Academy of Science. A certain definite weight of the cereal to be treated is placed within a heating chamber connected to a condenser. As the heat acts on the cereal the moisture is driven over to the condenser. From the condenser the water from the cereal is passed into a specially graduated cylinder. The volume of the water in the cylinder may be directly read in per cent.

Striving to Form a Trust of Their Own.

The present grain marketing system is acknowledged by all to be the most economical system ever devised. Under the present system the handling cost of grain from producer to consumer is so small that it would not be humanly possible to make it smaller. The promoters of the new system, the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., know this to be a fact, and their attempts to dispute it are puerile and futile.

Their whole aim is to corner the grain crops of the country at the expense of the consumer, and the larger margin of handling cost is a matter of indifference to them. That it would be economically impossible for them to corner the grain crops in the manner they propose, they do not seem to consider. In the end their method of marketing would work hardship on producer and consumer alike.

As an example of the advantages of the competitive marketing system over the co-operative system, we refer to the experience of the Equity Cooperative Society of St. Paul. This concern has been in operation for fifteen years in competition with the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. Had the cooperative system really proved more efficient and more economical than the competitive system, the Equity concern would long ere this have monopolized the grain trade of the Northwest, if not the entire country. What are the facts? The percentage of grain handled by the St. Paul concern is so infinitesimally small as to be almost invisible, and this after fifteen years of operation. Furthermore, it is a common practice for Minneapolis grain houses to buy grain from the St. Paul concern, ship it to Minneapolis, and sell it at a substantial profit, thus adding an additional burden to the farmer who ships his grain to St. Paul.—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.

Must Arbitrate After Having Agreed to Arbitrate.

The Paddock-Hodge Co., of Toledo, O., agreed to arbitrate a difference with the Park & Pollard Co., of Boston, Mass., also a member of the Grain Dealers' National Ass'n. In due course the Arbitration Com'te, on Jan. 3, 1921, gave a decision awarding plaintiff, Park & Pollard Co., \$3,840.

On the refusal of defendant, Paddock-Hodge Co., to pay the award or to file an appeal, the directors of the Ass'n gave it 30 days to do so, or stand expelled. Two days before the expiration of the time limit the Paddock-Hodge Co. went into court and obtained an order temporarily restraining the Ass'n from carrying the expulsion into effect.

On May 28 Judge Johnson of the Common Pleas Court at Toledo ruled against the Paddock-Hodge Co. by dissolving the injunction, stating that:

The importance of the case at bar compels grave attention. The fact seems, however, to leave no alternative in the award of a decree. In making the award a bare mention of the grounds will be sufficient after the complete discussion in presenting the case.

Public policy forbids the enforcement of an agreement to arbitrate (by a decree of specific performance). The law will allow no organization by its private code of regulations to supersede the law of the land in the control of personal or of private rights. A rule undertaking to accomplish this result will be deemed unreasonable and unenforceable.

Arbitration of any particular controversy may be stipulated between parties thereto. Awards made pursuant to the submission creates an obligation on the part of the contracting parties to abide the award. Refusal to abide an award lawfully submitted to arbitrators may expose the recalcitrant party to discipline administered by a voluntary ass'n of which he may be a member. If all the proceedings leading up to expulsion for such failure to abide an award be regular, the court will not interfere with the constituted authorities of the organization in enforcing discipline for such refusal to abide.

The mere fact that there existed an unenforceable by-law commanding members to arbitrate all differences will not invalidate an arbitration agreement relating to a particular controversy entered into in contemplation of the by-law.

From these considerations the conclusion is inevitable that in the case at bar injunction relief must be denied.

A FRENCH decree of May 27 permits the free entrance of wheat into that country.

Coming Conventions.

Every merchant owes some of his time to the upbuilding of the business in which he is engaged. By raising the grain trade to a higher plane, much waste is eliminated, efficiency is increased and profits are made more certain.

June 20, '21. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n at Memphis, Tenn.

June 20, 21. Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n, St. Louis, Mo.

June 22, 23—Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n at Toledo, O.

June 22, 23, 24. Tri State Country Grain Shippers Ass'n, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 22, 23, 24. American Seed Trade Ass'n, St. Louis, Mo.

June 23, 24, 25. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n at Spokane, Wash.

June 24. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n at Indianapolis, Ind.

June 30, July 1. "Grain Dealers of the West" at Denver, Colo.

Aug. 23, 24. National Hay Ass'n at Chicago, Ill.

Aug. 26. The Michigan Hay & Grain Ass'n at Detroit, Mich.

Oct. 3, 4, 5. Grain Dealers National Ass'n at Chicago, Ill.

Passenger agents of the western carriers in convention at Chicago, Ill., recently decided that concessions from the regular fare would be made for any organized movement of more than 350. It is probable that more such reductions will be made.

Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

Blatant Demagogues Vilify Exchanges.

Grain Dealers Journal: The proposed vicious legislation designed to destroy our grain markets is the most idiotic propaganda, that has ever been suggested to the American people. I have noted with amazement the almost countless pages of nonsense written by pigmy minds upon the subject, not one of whom could define markets properly if they were offered a million in gold. Grain markets are the result of the effort of the best commercial brains of the world for generations. The futures are the judgment of those who are willing to take the chance. But for the men who are willing to take a chance there never would have been a railroad, an ocean steamer, a factory, wholesale house or anything worthy the name of economic progress unless some man or men had been willing to take a chance.

Boards of trade never buy, neither do they sell grain. They have nothing to do with making the price. Demand and nothing else makes prices. Boards of trade are the evolutions that dominate all intelligent minds. The man with 1000 bus. of grain has the same protection, the same rights, can sell at the same price as the man who owns 100,000 bus. Is this not the one place where the poor are on an equal footing with the rich? The continuous quotations on the blackboard, which are of invaluable service to society, reflect the ready market for all grain offered at the world's price. They record the price the world is willing to pay, which is always in accord with demand. The grain market is the most highly organized institution from a market standpoint in the entire world. Grain is handled on the smallest margin, per dollar, of any commodity produced. Simply because we have the futures in which to hedge the cash grain, which is absolute insurance against loss. Were the artist capable of painting a picture descriptive of the science of the grain markets, it would be among the finest that ever decorated a wall.

At the close of each day's market, not a few of us, but all of us, know precisely what grain is worth. What about thousands of other products? What are they worth? Whatever the peddler asks or can get, we know nothing of their true value.

Why do we know the exact value of grain? We have a future market whose records are open to world, all men receiving the same price, paying the same price; no secrets in this open market. It is everybody's market, free to all, fair to all and be it understood that absolute honesty is enforced, not by law, but by rules that are iron clad in all that the term implies. I defy the world to produce a class of men who possess a higher sense of honor and integrity than do the members of all legitimate grain exchanges.

Who proposes to destroy this, the finest market system the world has ever known? Is it the demagogue? When elected to office by an innocent people he becomes a parasite, extracting from the public treasury a fat salary. What is his mission? He is destructive of progress, a menace to civilization. He endeavors to destroy that which it has taken generations to build up. Does he have any knowledge of the great value of future markets? If he has it is so small that it could be placed within the confines of a quinine capsule without touching sides, top or bottom. He talks glibly about abuses that exist in

boards of trade; as usual, he is chasing a phantom, barking up a coonless tree. There are no abuses there except in the mind of the misinformed.

Are there any demagogues in Kansas? We think so. We believe we have produced the biggest one that ever warmed a cushion or rode the rails to Washington, one of his chief occupations being to teach farmers how to raise more h—l than wheat. These demagogues blatantly claim that men who buy and sell grain for future delivery are gamblers. We promptly deny the charge. The Supreme Court has decided that contracts in grain for future delivery are both legitimate and valid.

What sort of men are sent out to investigate boards of trade and the big packing plants? Are they men of wide experience and exceptional ability, capable of understanding the fine science of these great and valuable institutions and making an unbiased report? I think not.

Are they men who have been failures in everything they have undertaken and who have accepted a political position in order to earn a mere existence? It seems so. Possibly they received their credits turning hand-springs in some gymnasium or playing football in the back yard of some third rate college. Do their reports indicate such is the case? It looks like it.

Who knows the most about economics and the very best service to society? Men like Mr. Griffin, Mr. Armour and numerous others of wide experience and rare ability, or is it the average investigator. It seems to me that men of the former type know more about the questions involved than all the investigating committees that ever rode the rails.—A. D. Steele, Mgr. Farmers Co-operative Grain & Live Stock Ass'n, Talmage, Kan.

Touching the Farmers for a Loan.

Grain Dealers Journal: Herewith please find copies of a very remarkable communication received by one of our competitors, from the Grain Growers Inc.:

U. S. Grain Growers, Inc.
608 South Dearborn Street, 12th Floor.
Chicago, Ill.

May 9, 1921.

Kracke Mill & Elev. Co.,
Clinton, Mo.

Dear Sir:

A large amount of money will be required to finance the preliminary expenses of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc.

I am asking your organization to loan the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., from \$1,000.00 to \$10,000.00 in accordance with authorization enclosed herewith.

The U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., will pay the current rate of interest not to exceed 8%. You to determine the current rate of interest.

Notes to run for one year but with privilege of paying before due.

The Treasurer will deposit all money so borrowed in your local bank as you specify taking four equal cashier's checks for same. Withdrawal will be prorated from all banks by withdrawing one-fourth from every bank before the second fourth is withdrawn giving your local folks the use of the money until needed by the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc.

Enclosed is a form of resolution properly authorizing your Board of Directors to make the loan.

In case your organization cannot make the loan, you can surely find ten men who will endorse a thousand dollar note who are acceptable to the local banker. Better consult the banker for suggestion of names.

Enclosed find return addressed stamped envelope. Please fill out card and return at your earliest convenience.

Please remember, this is the biggest undertaking farmers ever attempted. We succeed in the degree that we join our efforts.

Very truly yours,

WM. G. ECKHARDT,
Treasurer.

It is remarkable in the nerve exhibited, and it would seem to us that if this organization can be put over in the manner expected, that we had better get out of the grain business, because this will prove that there are much easier ways to make a good living. We are sending you this on the assumption that it will be interesting to your readers. Very truly, W. H. Hurley Grain Co., W. H. Hurley, Clinton, Mo.

Take Advice Before Complying with North Dakota Grain Act.

Grain Dealers Journal: On May 3, 1921, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals gave a decision in the case of the Farmers Grain Co., of Embden, N. Dak., v. the Attorney General and other officials of the state reversing the decree of the District Court and directing that court to issue a permanent injunction restraining the State authorities from enforcing the Grain Act against this grain company.

Judge Carland, delivered the opinion of the Court, omitting the Court's answer to the State's motion to dismiss the appeal for want of jurisdiction and the statement of facts.

In brief, the Court holds that the North Dakota Grain Act, Chapter 138 (Senate Bill 14) of the session laws of 1919 is invalid in that it imposes a direct and unreasonable burden upon interstate commerce; quotation from the decision follows:

Applying the rule that each case must be decided according to its own facts we cannot avoid the conclusion that a purchase of grain in North Dakota for shipment and sale at the terminal markets of Minneapolis and Duluth, Minnesota, taken in connection with the fact that the seller knows that the grain is sold for shipment out of the state makes the purchase and sale in the State of North Dakota for shipment and sale at above terminal markets a unit in interstate commerce. There is evidence in the record given by one of the managers of appellant that he would sell the grain purchased wherever he could get the highest price but the undisputed course of commerce in grain, continued over a period of years, shows beyond a doubt that the above markets are the markets where the highest price can be obtained and that grain is bought with reference to those markets alone.

Having answered the first proposition in the affirmative, we come to the question as to whether Chap. 138, supra, imposes a direct burden upon such interstate commerce. If the purchase of grain as detailed in the evidence is a part of the unit of interstate commerce in that grain it necessarily follows that said Chap. 138 does impose a burden on that commerce.

The law of North Dakota gives to the State Inspector of Grades, Weights and Measures the power to establish uniform grades for grain, seeds or other agricultural products for the State of North Dakota. In the order establishing official grades for grain in North Dakota, effective June 16, 1919, the inspector said that in order to avoid the confusion of a double standard and a dual inspection he deemed it advisable to adopt the grades established by the federal government for corn and all classes of wheat and oats. The Inspector under the law was not obliged to establish these grades. He had the power under the law to establish other grades and his successor in office may not be of the same opinion as to his duty to establish the federal grades as the grades for North Dakota. So it clearly appears that altho the federal law does not require any inspection and grading of grain in North Dakota, still by virtue of the state law there must be an inspection and grading within the state and the law gives the power to the Inspector to bring about dual inspection and grading. The fact that the present Inspector established the federal grades is a mere incident and does not relieve the law from the charge of creating an additional burden to interstate commerce from those required by the federal law. We think this fact alone is a direct and unreasonable burden upon interstate commerce in grain.

The state law further provides that before anyone can purchase a bushel of grain in North Dakota he must first obtain a license to do so and pay an annual license fee of \$10, and he must promise in his application for the license that he will obey and enforce all the provisions of the state law. Can interstate commerce carried on under such conditions be called free? Supposing every state in the Union should pass a similar law, what would become of the United States Grain Standards Act, if in addition to the inspection and grading required thereby each state had an inspection and grading law of its own to which interstate commerce must be subjected? The inspection and grading of grain in interstate commerce requires a uniform system throught the United States and no state has the authority to interfere with such system established by the United States.

The state law empowered the State Inspector of Grades, Weights and Measures to establish a reasonable margin to be paid to producers of grain by warehouse, elevators and mills. *** The power then to establish this margin places the wheat buyer or elevator in the hands of the inspector. He may establish such a margin as will allow the wheat buyer to make a profit or he may establish it so that he will make nothing. The inspector for practical purposes controls the price the wheat buyers shall pay for wheat. It is said the law only empowers the inspector to establish a reasonable margin.

This would raise in each particular case if the wheat buyer was not satisfied with the margin the question as to what would be reasonable. After a year or two of litigation the courts might decide what was a reasonable margin but what would this decision be worth to the wheat buyer with a market continually changing? This is another direct and unreasonable burden upon interstate commerce. The state statute gives the state grain inspector authority to regulate and control the marketing of all grain in North Dakota, including authority to determine the price which must be paid for grain bought in the state. A law which has this effect clearly interferes with interstate commerce.

The state law also specifically requires the wheat buyer to pay for the dockage contained in grain at a price to be fixed by the seller or the return of the dockage itself to the seller, and this the buyer must do or forfeit his license. If the license is cancelled the Inspector takes possession of the elevator and operates the same without compensation. The existence of a state power to regulate public warehouses does not establish a state power to directly regulate and control the marketing of grain in interstate commerce, and authorities in support of the power to regulate warehouse are not in point.

The state law however declares that one may not even buy a bushel of wheat for shipment in interstate commerce without taking out a license to do so and promising to obey all the provisions of the state law and the regulations of the state inspector and the wheat purchased must be inspected in North Dakota and again at Duluth or Minneapolis. This brings the two laws clearly in conflict if they both have to do with interstate commerce.

The Court then says: "Thus one law (The U. S. Grain Standards Act) requires that the inspector shall have no interest in the business and the other law (the state act) requires that he shall. Which law is to prevail? Certainly the federal law if the business is interstate commerce. It is useless to discuss further the matter of conflict for the reason that if both laws relate to the same subject the state law attempts to regulate something that the state has no power to regulate and Congress having acted, the state law is in direct conflict with the federal law."

Concerning the rights of those operating elevators under this Grain Act, we have the following from one of the attorneys:

"While it is stated that the authorities will continue to enforce this Act, it is clear that they should not and cannot successfully enforce it. Any federal judge, I take it, while the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals stands holding this law invalid, would issue a restraining order preventing its enforcement. While the decision in the Emden case only applies to that elevator, the operator of any other elevator in North Dakota can readily obtain a restraining order preventing the Inspection Department of North Dakota from enforcing the provisions of the 1919 law. To obtain such a restraining order it would only be necessary to set out briefly the fact that the State Inspector (or his employees), the Attorney General and perhaps the County Attorney, were threatening to enforce the provisions of this Act. It seems to me that all elevator companies should while the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals stands refuse to comply with the provisions of the Act, and, if necessary apply for a restraining order. A general application could probably be made on behalf of a number of elevator companies so as to prevent the State officials from interfering with any elevator in the state.

"Clearly the elevator companies should not take out further licenses.

"In reference to the reports required under the provisions of the statute regulating warehouses and elevators, it seems to me that these reports should be made. Undoubtedly the state in the supervision of elevators has a right to require reports and no serious question could be raised as to the validity of these sections of the North Dakota statute."

We suggest that before complying with any demands made on them to enforce the provisions of this Act the elevator operators consult an attorney familiar with decisions of this kind, or advise me.—F. R. Durant, Minneapolis, Minn.

Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Counterclaim for Loss in Transit on Suit for Freight.

Grain Dealers Journal: Your May 25th number contains an article appearing on page 852, "Suits on Clear Record Claims," from the Nashville Grain & Feed Co. under which the editor of your journal has placed this note: "A counterclaim can not be made a defense when not arising out of the same transaction and it is an error in procedure to join other claims of like nature on other cars in resisting payment of freight on certain other shipments."

We think the editor is in error concerning claims of this kind when he says that it is error to join other claims of like nature on other claims in resisting payment on freight on certain other shipments. We went very thoroly into this proposition of set-off in the preparation of this case. The Supreme Court of Tennessee recently held contrary to the editor's notation in the case of Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis R. R. Co. vs. Tennessee Milling Co., reported in 227 S. W., page 443.

We do not think that the carrier will raise any objection in this suit to our right to offset our various clear record claims on other cars against this account for freight. We fear that the statement of the editor may serve to prejudice the rights of some shippers in Tennessee in recovering for claims of this kind. We believe a correction should be made.—Reynolds & Peebles, Nashville, Tenn.

Following are some decisions bearing on this point:

In an action on a contract, a claim not arising ex contractu, nor out of the transaction sued upon, nor connected therewith, can not be set up by way of set-off or counterclaim.—Kurtz v. McGuire, 12 N. Y. Super. Ct. 660.

In a suit by an administrator on a debt equities growing out of other transactions between intestate and defendant can not be set up.—N. & K. Turnpike Co. v. Harris, Supreme Court of Tennessee, 27 Tenn. 558.

A demurrer to a cross bill which is not germane to the original subject matter of a complicated litigation will be sustained.—Nelson v. Trigg, 3 Tenn. Cases 733.

A counterclaim for damages not arising out of and in no way connected with, any of the items set forth in plaintiff's bill of particulars, is bad on demurrer.—Miller v. Roberts, 106 Ind. 63.

The case of the Tennessee Mill Co. referred to, is itself an example of the fine point of law involved, for the reason the chancellor of the Franklin County court decided in favor of the railroad company on the counterclaim, holding the shipper could not bring in the counterclaim. This was reversed by the Supreme Court of Tennessee, on the face of it supporting the procedure taken by the Nashville Grain & Feed Co., and Attorneys Reynolds & Peebles; but a close study throws doubt on its value as a precedent, for the reason that the Tennessee Mill Co. and the N. C. & St. L. R. R. Co. had a special contract grouping all claims and freights together, whereas we understand that the Nashville Grain & Feed Co. was in the position of an ordinary shipper whose cars come in on separate contracts.

The Tennessee Mill Co., which ran a big plant at Estill Springs, had a lot of claims against the railroad company and thought it unfair to be required to pay freight while these claims were unpaid, so in 1908 it persuaded the railroad company to agree that instead of paying freight bills monthly, bills to the amount of \$5,000 would be permitted to go unpaid as long as the unsettled claims for loss and overcharge exceeded \$5,000. This ran along for years. The effect of this contract was to tie all claims together. We do not understand that the Nashville Grain & Feed Co. had any such contract.

The chancery court of Franklin county followed the decision of the Illinois court in C. & N.-W. Ry. Co. v. Stein in which it was held that a shipper sued for freight charges could not offset his claim for damages to "the shipment."

The Supreme Court of Tennessee disagrees with this (and so does the Editor of the Jour-

nal) and states that it is "unable to find any decisions except by district courts of the United States." In other words, there has been no decision by a U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals or by the United States Supreme Court.

It seems that a shipper ought to have a right to counterclaim in a suit for freight on his loss in leakage or damage on that ONE CAR, as the freight was paid for the performance of the special contract of carriage and delivery. Failure to perform this contract should debar the carrier from collecting for performance, and the shipper should be entitled to make counterclaim and present evidence of loss and damage proving carrier's failure to perform.

But bringing in counterclaims on OTHER SHIPMENTS in no way connected with the one in question, presents a different question, on which, as stated by the Supreme Court of Tennessee, there has been no decision of the higher courts. If Reynolds & Peebles are able to press their suit to a successful conclusion by including claims on other cars they will have set up a precedent that will prove of the utmost value to every grain shipper.—Ed.

Would Like to Hear From Operators of Tile Elevators.

Grain Dealers Journal: We would like to ask the readers of the Grain Dealers Journal if they were ready to build a house, from what kind of material would they construct it? Some say to build out of tile. If any reader of the Journal is now operating a tile house we would like to hear from him thru the columns of the Journal.—Zobisch Grain Co., Hinton, Okla.

Carrier's Liability on Shipments to Non-Agency Stations.

Grain Dealers Journal: In reply to query in the Journal for May 25th, page 853, under the caption: "Carrier liable for failure to give notice of refusal," it is stated that the carrier is negligent when it fails to give prompt notice of rejection of freight. We are inclined to the belief that this response is somewhat misleading and that all the facts as outlined in the query have not been taken into consideration. It will be noted that the question propounded states that "A certain less than carload shipment of flour arrived at a station HAVING NO AGENT."

It is the writer's understanding that in ruling cases before the courts it has been held that the carrier's liability ceases when a shipment is deposited at the usual place of unloading at a non-agency station and that the consignee must place himself in position to receive the freight at the time it is unloaded from the train. In the case in question the consignee should have anticipated the arrival time of the flour; been present upon arrival of the train, prepared to receive and accept the shipment. His failure to do so rendered the carrier free from any liability for loss, damage or delay after the shipment had been unloaded.—B. J. Drummond, traffic manager, Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange, Cincinnati, O.

[Mr. Drummond's opinion that in general the railroad company is not required to give notice is correct by inference from the third paragraph of Sec. 5 of the Uniform B/L providing "Property destined to or taken from a station, wharf or landing at which there is no regularly appointed agent shall be entirely at risk of owner after unloaded from cars or vessels or until loaded into cars or vessels."

In the case in question the carrier did give notice, and whether this notice was given promptly is a matter of fact; as, for example, did the railroad official know the shipment was refused several days before he sent the notice. The first paragraph of the same section states that demurrage and storage charges will not accrue until after notice has been sent (at an agency station).—Ed.]

A PROPOSAL to adopt higher standards of quality for wheat deliverable on contracts executed in the futures trading pit will be voted upon by members of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce June 16. The directors posted a proposed amendment to trading rules which substitutes the grade of No. 1 northern Spring wheat for the "contract grade," instead of No. 2 red Spring wheat, the present grade.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

COLORADO.

Akron, Colo., May 26.—We have had local showers in this section recently and our crop prospects are the "best ever."—J. M. Fitzgerald.

Wray, Colo., June 4.—Severe hail storm in this vicinity May 30 and wheat badly damaged in an area 10 miles long and 2 miles wide. Otherwise wheat in good condition. Plenty of moisture.—Elmer Olson.

IDAHO.

Burley, Ida., June 7.—Crops are in fine shape in southern Idaho both on the irrigated and on the dry farms owing to the late and the frequent rains. Prospects are good for a bumper crop.—Pioneer Seed & Grain Co.

ILLINOIS.

Mechanicsburg, Ill., June 8.—A few fields are fly infected. A few report chinch bugs. Oats are heading very short.—J. T. Pennington.

Stonington, Ill., June 8.—About 50% corn yet in farmers' hands. Will not move until after harvest. Wheat will all move when threshed.—Young Bros. Grain Co.

Keny, Ill., June 1.—Wheat looking good, but will not be as large a crop as expected on account of freeze. Oats short, only fair stand; corn planting finished; some ground cloddy.—C. L. McBride, mgr. Farmers Grain Co.

Stonington, Ill., June 8.—Wheat in this vicinity looking fine and will probably average 25 bu. per acre. Oats very poor, infested with chinch bugs and hurt by drought. Corn looking well but stand not good.—Young Bros. Grain Co.

Springfield, Ill., June 8.—In Grundy and La Salle counties the rain delayed farm work. Crops have improved where there has been ample moisture, but rain is badly needed in some areas. Corn has made good progress, and is being cultivated generally. The condition of winter wheat varies, but it is good as a rule. It is heading in the north, and filling well in the central counties. Harvest will begin next week in the southern part of the State. There are scattered reports of rust, fly, and chinch bugs. Spring wheat is doing well. The condition of oats, meadows, and pastures varies according to the moisture that has been received. Oats are heading in the north. They are heading short in many parts of the central and southern divisions. Alfalfa is being cut in the northern counties.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

INDIANA.

Princeton, Ind., June 3.—Heavy rains two weeks ago in Gibson county stopped corn planting for several days. Farmers report that before rain fell it was impossible to plow ground as it was so hard. During wind that preceded the heavy rain a great deal of wheat was blown over but the loss was not serious.—C.

Petersburg, Ind., June 3.—Wheat in Pike county during past week or two has ripened rapidly under extreme hot weather; farmers expect to begin harvest next week. Oats crop improved during last two weeks and good yield is expected. Most of the corn planted under favorable conditions.—C.

Evansville, Ind., June 3.—Wheat harvest in southern Indiana, southern Illinois and western and northern Kentucky expected to begin some time next week. Most fields looking very good; rust in some fields in Posey, Gibson and Spencer counties, but not much damage expected. Indications point to the yield being better than last year, altho acreage in southern Indiana is considerably smaller.—C.

IOWA.

Bagley, Ia., May 27.—All crops are looking fine thru here.—J. B. Maricle.

Steamboat Rock, Ia., June 7.—Farmers are all busy cultivating corn. Corn is fine, about 10 days ahead of last year. Oats prospect is a little poorer than last year.—George Potgeter.

Hancock, Ia., June 7.—Corn is looking fine. The oats and wheat are damaged.—Gund, Sien & Co., per B. M. Halladay, mgr.

Des Moines, Ia., June 7.—Corn has made excellent progress. On June 1, average condition 99.5 per cent which is the highest June 1 condition since 1914 when it was 101 per cent. Same correspondents show that on May 15, 58 per cent of the crop had been planted and on June 1, 97 per cent. Some planting remains to be done in the northeast district where the soil has been too wet. Small grains profited from the moist, cool weather, though oats continue considerably below normal in the south, where all small grain is heading on short straw. Oats and wheat are stooling nicely in the north. Rye is ripening in the south third of the State. Barley is beginning to head in the central and southern district.—Clarence D. Reed, meteorologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

KANSAS.

Pomona, Kan., May 26.—Wheat is backward.—E. E. Vickers.

Jewell, Kan., June 2.—Wheat in general looking good.—Jewell Roller Mills.

Norcatour, Kan.—Wheat will average from 8 to 10 bus. per acre.—C. L. Ward.

Preston, Kan., June 4.—The growing crop needs rain.—Producers Grain Co.

Udall, Kan., May 26.—Wheat looks good. But little corn is up.—R. E. Sheldon.

Downs Lake, Kan., May 26.—Wheat in this section has very short heads.—W. H. Gray.

Kanona, Kan., May 26.—Wheat condition 50% compared with 1920 condition.—Ad Johnson.

Hutsonville, Kan., June 6.—New crop wheat will be cut in about two weeks.—W. B. Hurst.

Silver Lake, Kan., May 26.—Straw and heads of the wheat are short this year.—G. E. Harper.

St. Francis, Kan., May 26.—We had good rains locally and wheat looks fine.—Homer Crosby.

Luray, Kan., May 26.—Straw and heads of the wheat this year are very short.—M. O. Mowrey.

Greensburg, Kan., June 3.—Wheat has been hurt, but we will have a fair crop.—W. P. Whitlow.

Allen, Kan., May 26.—Looks like half a crop. Heads are about half their last year's length.—R. J. Rees.

Herndon, Kan., May 26.—Some of the wheat in this section has only 4 or 5 kernels to the head.—J. J. Metts.

Aurora, Kan., May 26.—Wheat is spotted and will average this year between 13 and 15 bus. per acre.—A. E. Thompson.

Oberlin, Kan., May 26.—Wheat has not progressed as it should. We need rain or will have a short crop.—J. A. Stinson.

Stafford, Kan., June 8.—Wheat is good. Harvest will be delayed because of the heavy rains thru here.—Stafford Flour Mills.

Jewell, Kan., June 2.—Present crop looking fair; had several showers lately.—Fred Bartsche, mgr. Jewell Co. Co-op. Ass'n.

Goodland, Kan., June 8.—Conditions favorable here as we have been having slight rain every day for a week.—W. S. Nicholson Co.'s correspondent.

Luray, Kan., June 5.—Wheat conditions will not warrant much expense; prospects are from 3 to 10 bus. per acre; hard freeze in the late spring, destroyed much wheat.—J. S. Force.

Portis, Kan., May 26.—Wheat is not good and will not average over 8 or 9 bus. per acre. I think the freeze hurt it. Wheat planted on the river bottom land has a bluish color and the plants show a sort of rust on the leaves.—Scott Dillon.

New Salem, Kan., May 28.—Wheat thin on ground with some red rust. Will not make over 10 bus. to acre, even with favorable weather. Oats very thin and short, will be light crop at best. Corn growing fine; good stand.—F. C. Coffey, Coffey Bros. Grain Co.

Lebo, Kan., May 31.—Wheat in this section about up to average, but badly infected with red rust; about 10% less than last year. Harvest will start in about 3 weeks. Oats will make about ½ crop. Corn looking good; some of it getting the second cultivating.—The Grangers Co-op. Ass'n.—A. Carr, mgr.

Hutchinson, Kan., June 2.—From Bluff City to Rago, thru Harper and Anthony, condition of growing wheat satisfactory. Plant is small

and heads not large, thus promising a reduced yield per acre, but good local showers have fallen over practically all of this section and there is moisture enough to mature the crop. This condition continues east from Rago to Wichita. North of Rago, continuing to Hutchinson, the condition is not so satisfactory. Local showers missed this section and in almost every field the plant backward, while in some it appears to be dead. The yield here will be very light.—Cal.

MARYLAND.

Kennedyville, Md., June 1.—A severe hail storm here on May 23 left nothing in its wake in an area four miles wide and forty miles long. Some of the hail stones were 2½ inches in diameter. It will take the stricken district years to recover.—Metcalf Bros.

MICHIGAN.

Bangor, Mich., June 5.—Grain about two weeks ahead.—B. W. Kibby.

Kansas City, Mo., June 8.—Almost complete assessors' returns covering acreage sown to wheat last fall in Kansas indicate that 11,468,530 acres were sown, of which 558,102 acres were abandoned, leaving 10,910,428 acres now standing for harvest. This standing acreage June 1, using 19 bu. as par, shows a condition of 63.16%, or 12 bu. to the acre, indicating a total yield for the state of 130,934,702 bu. Sumner County is by far the banner county, showing an average of 16 bu. to the acre, or 296,000 acres standing, or 4,737,000 bu. Sedgewick County is second at 16 bu. to the acre, with a crop promise of 3,752,000 bu. Pratt County, with 13 bu. to the acre, should produce 3,511,000 bu.—Allen Logan, Logan Bros. Grain Co.

MISSOURI.

Weston, Mo., June 4.—Wheat crop only fair; estimated average yield from 15 to 20 bus.—M. S. Hardesty.

MONTANA.

Helena, Mont.—We are all looking for a good crop in all lines.—L. M. Rheem, sec'y, George S. Rheem Co.

Poplar, Mont., May 31.—Crop conditions excellent; acreage 50% below normal.—C. W. Truesdell, agt. Occident Elvtr. Co.

Lewistown, Mont., May 26.—Crops in Central Montana look better than for several years. Not over 5% of winter wheat damaged. Spring wheat fine stand and normal acreage. Weather conditions perfect. Plenty of moisture. Temperatures moderately warm, causing rapid growth.—P. F. Brown, pres. P. F. Brown Co.

Great Falls, Mont., June 1.—From all parts of Montana we have received very good reports of soil conditions and crop conditions. Copious rains have fallen in every county in the state and conditions as to moisture are all that could be desired. About May 1 many farmers stopped seeding as the top soil was then getting dry and they did not care to risk more acreage, but additional rains the first week in May encouraged them to further effort. Absence of high winds which cause rapid evaporation was another encouragement to increase the acreage. Soil conditions have been so near perfect that much work could be accomplished, all of which has resulted in our now having an acreage of winter wheat and spring wheat combined, fully equal to, if not greater than the acreage of 1916.—J. Watkins, sec'y, Northwestern Grain Dealers Ass'n.

NEBRASKA.

Reynolds, Neb., May 26.—Wheat is a foot high and is very dry.—J. F. Gregory.

Scottsbluff, Neb., May 31.—Have had mighty fine rains lately; crops looking good.—J. E. Armstrong.

Stratton, Neb., May 26.—Wheat thru this section looks sickly and I do not think it was caused by the dry weather.—W. C. Dahnke.

Liberty, Neb., May 26.—Crop of wheat not very good. Straw and heads are short. Some claim it will average from 10 to 12 bus. per acre.—W. B. Hall.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Kempton, N. D., June 6.—Crops look fine; prospects for a bumper crop never better.—J. C. Cortney, mgr. Kempton Grain Co.

Almont, N. D., June 1.—Crops look very good; best really in five years. About average acreage put into all kinds of grain. Cut worms causing considerable trouble; in a few spots have cleaned up wheat and corn. Nothing serious yet, however.—Wm. A. Clark.

Williston, N. D., June 4.—Crops are in excellent condition.—Charles Johnston, mgr. Farmers Elevtr. Co.

OHIO.

Hicksville, O., June 7.—Some of the corn in this vicinity looks poor. We have just had a very heavy rain.—Moser Grain Co.

OKLAHOMA.

Cherokee, Okla., June 1.—An inch of rain fell here May 26; good for wheat.—Roscoe Grimm.

Frederick, Okla., June 7.—Our harvest has been stopped by the excessive rains and the weather is still threatening.—S. S. Black.

Douglas, Okla., May 28.—Wheat will be light, probably 65% of a crop; no oats; corn late. Rain needed badly.—H. A. Pownell, mgr. Randels Grain Co.

Clinton, Okla., May 27.—Crop condition excellent here with enuf rain yesterday to make the wheat; we look for good quality and good yield; harvest will begin about June 15.—R. E. Nelson, pres. Nelson Grain Co.

Carnegie, Okla., May 31.—Crops are looking well but have been damaged some by the dry weather. Harvest will be in full swing the middle of next week. Looks like on an average, 10 bus. per acre. This is about one-half of the yield of the past two years. Oats are short. Irregular corn is up to a good stand. Feed crops and pastures are looking good.—J. R. Thomas.

Hutchinson, Kan., June 1.—The condition of growing wheat in the territory from El Reno to Watonga, Okla., fair on the average, with some fields showing up quite well and others presenting a rather unsatisfactory appearance. The greater portion of the wheat rather short but this should not prove serious if weather conditions are favorable until harvest. From Watonga to Dover and thence north to the state line the conditions are not materially different from those described above. Some fields appear to be excellent, while neighboring fields are less satisfactory. Have had good local showers recently and there is a fair supply of moisture.—Cal.

TEXAS.

Denton, Tex., June 3.—Wheat will average about 6 bus. to the acre; oats about 20.—G.

Muenster, Tex., June 2.—On account of the green bug wheat and oats will be thin thru here.—Seyler and Leonard.

Waco, Tex., June 2.—Unless we have rain within the next week there will be no corn; oats very scarce.—A. J. Smith.

Vernon, Tex., June 6.—Dry weather has hurt the wheat thru here. It will average about 8 bus. to the acre.—William Critchfield.

Aubrey, Tex., June 1.—Wheat will not average more than 10 bus. to the acre; oats in better shape and corn very good.—T. P. Henderson.

Denton, Tex., June 1.—Wheat will average about 6 bus. to the acre; oats about 20 bus. Green bugs pretty bad thru here.—S. A. Blewett.

Vernon, Tex., June 6.—Wheat is in fair condition. Early wheat has been damaged by dry weather. Oats are spotted. Corn best in years.—Kell Milling Co.

Vernon, Tex., June 6.—Wheat will average a little better than a half crop this year. Condition of the corn is very favorable. Oats are fairly good.—Ferguson & Masters.

Chillicothe, Tex., June 7.—It has rained steadily here for three days. The rain is bad at this time as the farmers are ready to cut their wheat. The work will be delayed a week or more.—C. E. G.

Van Alstyne, Tex., June 3.—Wheat and oats about 25% of a crop thru here due to green bugs. Corn acreage about 3 times that of last year but crop is late as in some places it was planted 3 times.—Roscoe Garver.

Lockney, Tex., June 5.—Wheat in this part of the Panhandle will make from 8 to 10 bus. Freeze and dry weather cut our wheat from 25 to 60%. Oats will be light and probably will make 12 bus. per acre. Heavy rains were too late to help wheat and oats.—E. R. Bryant, mgr. Lockney Farmers Co-op. Society.

UTAH.

Salt Lake City, Utah, June 6.—Winter wheat looks good in Utah and Idaho. Spring crop not growing on account of cold weather.—Farmers Grain & Milling Co.

WASHINGTON.

Prescott, Wash., May 29.—Crop prospects very good; rain within next week or 10 days should insure a good yield of both spring and winter wheat.—Portland Flouring Mills Co.

Government Crop Report.

Washington, D. C., June 8.
The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates makes the following estimates from reports of its correspondents and agents of the acreage and condition of crops in the United States June 1:

Crop.	*Acres.	Condition		Production	
		June 1, 1921.	June 1, 1920.	1921.	1920.
Winter wheat...	38,721	77.9	578	578	
Spring wheat...	18,023	93.4	251	209	
All wheat.....	56,744	82.0	830	787	
Oats	44,829	85.7	1,405	1,526	
Barley	7,713	87.1	191	202	
Rye	4,544	90.3	71	69	
Hay, all.....	73,842	85.0	1101	1108	

*000 omitted. †Millions of bushels. ‡Tons.

WINTER WHEAT.

State.	Pct.	Pct.	Condition		Dec. estimate.	
			June 1, 1921.	June 1, 1920.	1921.	1920.
N. Y.	90	87	9,288	10,258	9,147	
Pa.	93	87	27,318	24,900	25,807	
Maryland ..	83	87	10,011	11,390	10,818	
Virginia ..	78	87	9,897	11,425	14,584	
N. Carolina ..	75	87	5,782	8,471	7,982	
Ohio	86	81	39,117	28,308	39,826	
Indiana	85	77	32,359	23,400	37,936	
Illinois	91	74	48,748	35,720	42,485	
Michigan	87	78	15,514	13,795	15,647	
Iowa	90	84	9,230	8,491	9,696	
Missouri	82	77	40,797	32,500	38,402	
Nebraska	75	84	48,525	58,029	45,411	
Kansas	60	78	102,773	136,844	100,471	
Kentucky	87	82	7,607	5,610	9,878	
Tenn.	84	82	5,034	4,028	7,133	
Texas	63	79	19,082	15,925	19,543	
Oklahoma	70	74	35,206	46,240	38,207	
Montana	78	83	4,256	3,900	10,726	
Colorado	89	86	16,188	17,195	9,223	
Utah	103	91	2,681	2,240	3,549	
Idaho	98	93	9,171	8,000	7,808	
Wash.	96	90	29,790	20,120	19,793	
Oregon	99	93	16,870	17,560	12,994	
Calif.	80	78	8,686	9,100	8,798	
U. S.	77.9	81.8	578,342	577,763	572,401	

*In thousands—i. e., 000 omitted.

SPRING WHEAT.

State.	Acres.*	Pct.	Pct.	Condition		Dec. estimate.	
				June 1, 1921.	June 1, 1920.	1921.	1920.
Minn.	2,588	95	94	38,108	27,940		
N. Dak.	7,448	94	91	84,013	68,400		
S. Dak.	2,604	94	96	30,597	25,470		
Mont.	1,334	90	91	21,611	15,950		
Wash.	1,246	91	93	21,543	17,862		
U. S.	18,023	93.4	92.0	251,289	209,365		

OATS.

State.	Acres.*	Pct.	Pct.	Condition		Dec. estimate.	
				June 1, 1921.	June 1, 1920.	1921.	1920.
N. Y.	1,184	92	88	40,848	44,275		
Pa.	1,198	94	89	42,230	45,825		
Ohio	1,614	84	85	57,620	71,339		
Ind.	1,875	88	87	65,175	76,875		
Ill.	4,305	86	88	159,199	161,950		
Mich.	1,411	81	88	44,573	56,430		
Wis.	2,552	95	94	101,825	107,878		
Minn.	3,440	96	94	123,840	126,488		
Iowa	6,071	90	96	218,556	229,866		
Mo.	1,846	77	83	46,196	54,138		
N. Dak.	2,510	92	91	64,658	59,640		
S. Dak.	2,286	93	95	72,283	75,446		
Nebr.	2,424	86	93	69,835	83,040		
Kan.	2,196	63	82	45,655	68,799		
Tex.	1,890	56	78	39,690	44,100		
Okla.	1,650	59	75	31,152	48,000		
Mont.	582	91	91	19,596	16,800		
U. S.	44,829	85.7	89.5	1,404,922	1,526,055		

BARLEY.

State.	Acres.*	Pct.	Pct.	Condition		Dec. estimate.	
				June 1, 1921.	June 1, 1920.	1921.	1920.
Wis.	487	94	93	15,107	15,913		
Minn.	960	93	94	23,659	25,000		
Iowa	258	94	95	7,397	7,810		
N. Dak.	1,197	92	91	24,227	22,680		
S. Dak.	1,019	92	95	24,844	26,825		
Kan.	838	66	83	12,168	21,285		
Colo.	186	91	92	5,416	4,674		
Idaho	106	96	96	3,867	4,256		
Wash.	104	92	94	3,779	3,883		
Ore.	74	95	94	2,496	2,576		
Calif.	1,125	81	80	31,894	28,750		
U. S.	7,713	87.1	90.4	190,661	202,024		

RYE.

State.	Acres.*	Pct.	Pct.	Condition		Dec. estimate.	
				June 1, 1921.	June 1, 1920.	1921.	1920.
Ind.	313	91	88	4,842	4,340		
Mich.	634	89	87	9,592	9,702		
Wis.	430	90	90	7,624	7,728		
Minn.	480	89	89	8,758	8,160		
N. Dak.	616	90	86	8,516	9,340		
S. Dak.	294	94	92	5,113	4,320		
Nebr.	272	90	92	4,113	2,722		
U. S.	4,544	90.3	88.6	71,011	69,818		

*In thousands i. e., 000 omitted.

Confirmation by One Does Not Validate Oral Contract by Other Party.

The Quinn-Shepherdson Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., bought two cars of oats and one car of corn from the Triumph Farmers Elevator Co., at Triumph, Minn., and on the day of purchase mailed confirmation. No delivery was made and suit was brought to recover damages. Defendant Farmers Elevator Co. denied all the allegations.

Practically the only admission in writing that a contract existed was a note as follows:

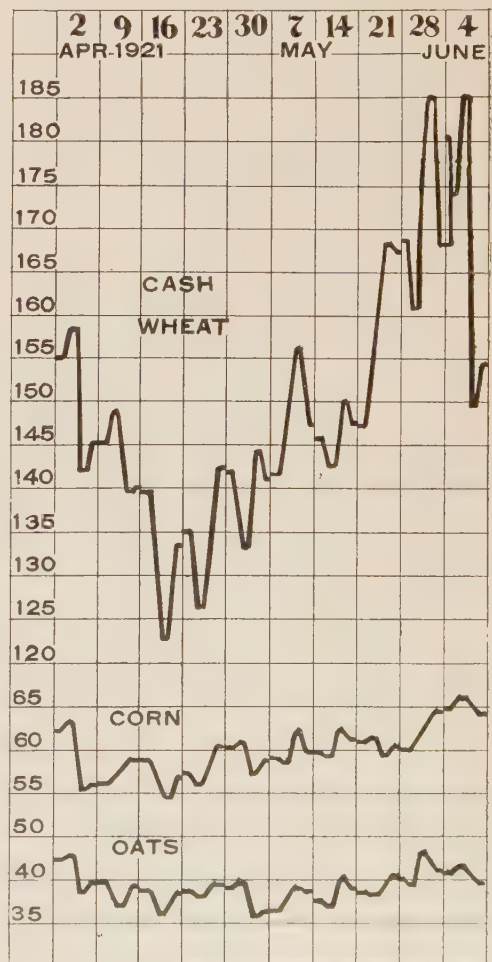
"Triumph, Minn. Quinn-Shepherdson Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Gentlemen: On March 16 when our Elev. was burning you called Mr. Meehan on the phone, and he gave you instructions to buy that grain that you claim he sold you. Did you do so? Please let us hear from you. Yours truly, Farmers' Elev. Co."

The Supreme Court of Minnesota in affirming a decision of the lower court against the Quinn-Shepherdson Co., Apr. 21, 1921, said:

The exhibit does not connect with the three memoranda by reference or internal evidence. But aside from that, it surely cannot be said that the one who wrote this exhibit signed it intending to evidence a sale, or to acknowledge that any had been made. At most, it acknowledges that plaintiff makes such a claim. It would be perfectly clear that no valid sale could have been established by the production of a letter from defendant, after the telephone communication and receipt of the memoranda, denying that a sale had been made. The writing must indicate that the signature was affixed for the purpose of becoming charged with the obligations of a contract.—182 N. W. Rep. 710.

Cash Wheat, Corn and Oats Fluctuations from March 28 to June 4.

Opening, high, low and closing average prices of No. 2 red winter wheat, No. 2 mixed corn and No. 2 white oats at Chicago each week are given on the chart herewith. The daily average is used in charting; actual prices were made each week a few cents above or below the extreme charted.



Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

CANADA.

Ottawa, Ont., June 1.—During the eight months ending April, 1921, more than one-third of Canada's total wheat exports amounting to 114,500,000 bus. and one-fourth of Canada's wheat flour exports of 4,914,665 bbls. went to the United States.—Canadian Bureau of Information.

ILLINOIS.

Kenny, Ill., June 1.—Fair movement of grain here lately.—C. L. McBride, mgr. Farmers Grain Co.

INDIANA.

Worthington, Ind., May 28.—Most of last year's corn is still in farmers hands.—J. D. Myers & Son.

Evansville, Ind., June 3.—Most farmers in southern Indiana have sold their last year's wheat crop and indications are that practically none of the grain will remain in the hands of the farmers by the time the new crop is ready to thresh. Corn deliveries during the past few weeks have not been heavy and it is not believed that much corn will now be sold until the farmers are thru with their heavy work in July or August.—C.

IOWA.

Sioux City, Ia., May 27.—Heavy rains have caused a lightening up of the grain movement.—Morris Grain Co.

Bagley, Ia., May 27.—We are having a small movement of grain at present.—J. B. Maricle.

Steamboat Rock, Ia., June 7.—A world of stuff would move if the market would bulge a nickel.—George Potgeter.

KANSAS.

Aurora, Kan., May 26.—Considerable old wheat still to move here.—A. E. Thompson.

Durham, Kan., May 26.—Crops look fair.—D. A. Eichnaur.

Preston, Kan., June 4.—Not much wheat remains in the farmers' hands.—Producers Grain Co.

Jewell, Kan., June 2.—Lots of old wheat on farms yet. Moving slowly.—Fred Bartsche, mgr. Jewell Co. Co-op. Ass'n.

Jewell, Kan., June 2.—Plenty of wheat moving for mill purposes and quite a little being shipped.—Jewell Roller Mills.

Barley Movement in May.

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1920, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Baltimore	46,300	101,270	101,270	101,270
Chicago	632,000	806,000	806,000	190,000
Cincinnati	13,000	26,000	13,300	26,350,000
Duluth	177,000	152,000	203,300	94,262
Milwaukee	672,000	711,000	114,230	229,600
New York	754,800	799,000	799,000	799,000
Omaha	50,400	39,600	37,800	37,800
Peoria	43,400	32,200	12,600	178,800
Philadelphia	2,742	10,027	12,600	178,800
St. Louis	62,400	17,600	18,990	4,895
St. Joseph	28,000	7,000	3,500	7,000
Toledo	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Wichita	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000

Oats Movement in May.

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1920, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Baltimore	165,000	210,500	3,093,000	14,000
Chicago	5,254,000	4,592,000	5,760,000	2,635,000
Cincinnati	494,000	370,000	370,000	54,000
Duluth	317,000	98,200	87,500	102,000
Indianapolis	1,118,000	1,676,000	1,124,000	1,568,000
Milwaukee	970,000	1,551,270	800,200	1,155,200
New York	1,610,000	1,610,000	1,610,000	1,610,000
Omaha	722,000	1,140,000	1,593,000	1,180,000
Peoria	776,900	1,273,200	653,400	1,054,800
Philadelphia	321,292	411,830	411,830	411,830
St. Louis	2,596,000	2,544,130	1,758,860	1,497,845
St. Joseph	78,000	78,000	46,000	24,000
Toledo	408,000	328,000	257,000	84,125
Wichita	12,000	7,000	12,000	7,000

Durham, Kan., May 26.—Little grain moving now as the most has been moved.—D. A. Eichnaur.

New Salem, Kan., May 28.—Considerable old wheat in farmers hands.—F. C. Coffey, Coffey Bros. Grain Co.

Modale, Kan., May 26.—Little grain moving as growers are holding for higher prices.—M. E. Boulware.

Bellaire, Kan., May 26.—Very little wheat movement now as there is very little still on the farms.—T. B. Salmans.

MISSOURI.

Mendon, Mo., June 8.—Less than 10% of the wheat remains in the hands of the farmers at this time.—R. D. Jay, county agent.

Exports of Grain Weekly.

[From Atlantic and Gulf Ports, in Bus., 000 Omitted.]

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.
Jan. 1.....	9,509	5,161	144	46	34	394
Jan. 8.....	9,429	4,854	504	62	249	306
Jan. 15.....	6,457	3,650	264	106	185	155
Jan. 22.....	4,782	1,980	1,029	188	139	380
Jan. 29.....	6,257	1,992	1,130	84	237	731
Feb. 5.....	8,814	1,374	1,476	234	195	643
Feb. 12.....	5,131	2,018	1,240	207	150	926
Feb. 19.....	4,776	1,932	1,155	133	312	125
Feb. 26.....	3,968	867	1,518	145	125	282
Mar. 5.....	5,469	2,324	3,153	368	209	269
Mar. 12.....	4,390	2,107	2,132	50	68	488
Mar. 19.....	4,847	1,644	2,720	43	289	163
Mar. 26.....	2,750	2,613	3,299	154	62	385
Apr. 2.....	5,437	2,329	1,844	37	262	1,048
Apr. 9.....	4,879	1,616	1,362	116	112	873
Apr. 16.....	4,795	2,306	1,919	106	264	561
Apr. 23.....	3,764	1,242	1,039	149	616	154
Apr. 30.....	3,879	1,127	2,696	98	533	108
May 7.....	8,190	1,514	2,038	36	916	39
May 14.....	4,881	2,134	1,463	53	951	37
May 21.....	7,071	3,425	1,855	29	1,549	70
May 28.....	5,724	2,527	1,982	7	1,296	14
June 4.....	6,428	3,215	1,776	7	1,742	48
Total since						
July 1.....	332,322	164,542	37,675	3,288	11,960	34,494

Corn Movement in May.

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1920, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Baltimore	2,658,128	206,784	3,093,200	1,244,000
Chicago	9,466,000	3,139,000	9,225,000	1,205,000
Cincinnati	480,000	424,000	295,200	261,000
Duluth	266,300	.....	388,100	.....
Indianapolis	1,764,000	1,204,000	1,086,400	828,800
Milwaukee	884,225	588,500	639,000	656,710
New York	585,200	.....	748,000	.....
Omaha	1,771,000	1,507,000	1,593,200	1,754,000
Peoria	1,158,050	1,252,250	472,500	475,050
Philadelphia	1,011,250	78,103	1,258,283	.....
St. Louis	2,355,600	1,754,350	1,380,250	898,325
St. Joseph	753,000	670,500	700,500	471,000
Toledo	288,750	135,000	133,030	80,385
Wichita	108,000	39,000	75,000	32,000

Rye Movement in May.

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1920, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Baltimore	1,088,200	2,926,100	1,037,500	3,550,600
Chicago	94,000	548,000	545,000	971,000
Cincinnati	14,400	8,400	19,200	9,600
Duluth	564,500	1,835,980	702,100	3,909,000
Indianapolis	7,000	21,000	11,200	37,800
Milwaukee	293,000	481,000	226,600	380,600
New York	326,200	.....	262,000	.....
Omaha	41,800	84,700	46,200	52,800
Peoria	1,200	139,200	9,600	53,200
Philadelphia	87,730	382,246	160,952	380,273
St. Louis	19,800	17,881	7,460	1,760
Toledo	14,400	130,000	26,431	72,510
Wichita	.....	3,000	.....	3,000

Wheat Movement in May.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1920, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Baltimore	1,163,497	2,091,936	1,204,718	1,244,445
Chicago	1,906,000	1,356,000	1,754,000	4,810,000
Cincinnati	351,000	178,000	176,000	154,800
Duluth	1,442,800	2,848,000	2,327,400	3,198,374
Indianapolis	124,800	140,400	113,100	137,800
Milwaukee	620,700	264,750	432,000	387,000
New York	2,351,250	.....	1,941,000	.....
Omaha	2,235,000	1,490,400	1,900,000	1,651,000
Peoria	44,516	577,700	42,000	560,080
Philadelphia	2,219,680	2,566,918	2,206,795	1,187,154
St. Louis	2,823,807	1,798,600	2,208,280	1,827,705
St. Joseph	784,500	750,000	453,000	340,500
Toledo	281,800	201,970	109,433	149,750
Wichita	1,502,400	976,840	760,000	487,000

NORTH DAKOTA.

Kempton, N. D., June 6.—Lots of grain has moved in last two weeks.—J. C. Cortney, mgr. Kempton Grain Co.

OKLAHOMA.

Douglas, Okla., May 28.—Some old wheat in farmers hands; think it will all be moved in the next two weeks.—H. A. Pownell, mgr. Randall Grain Co.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Pollack, S. D., June 4.—More grain has been coming this month than in the past two months combined.—L. Dornbusch.

TEXAS.

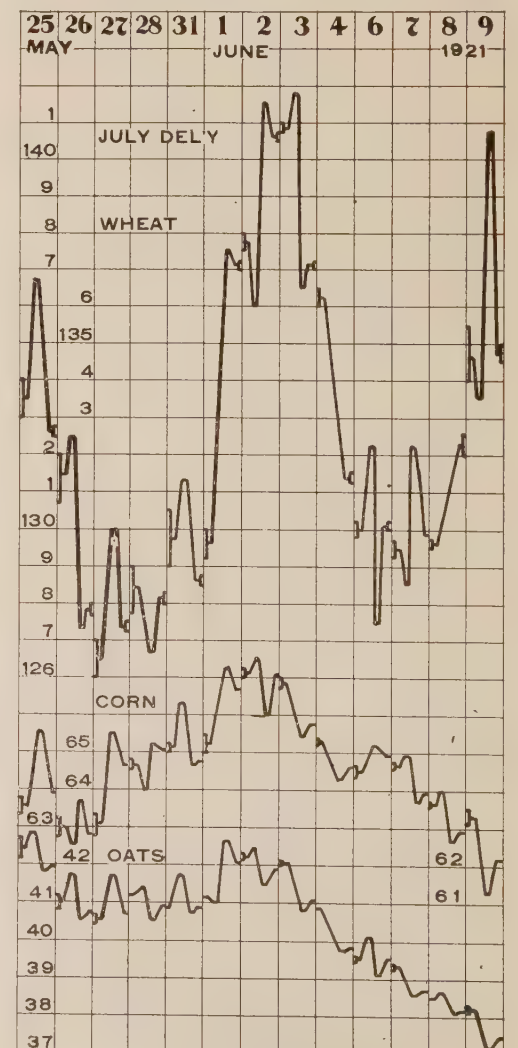
Galveston, Tex.—First new wheat arrived on June 2 passing thru to Ft. Worth. It had been grown in north Texas.

"FLAG SMUT in wheat and its control" is an interesting booklet which tells about the damage done by smut, explains the symptoms and shows how the spread of the disease may be controlled. Written by W. H. Tisdale and M. A. Griffiths, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Farmers Bulletin 1213.

A TARIFF corresponding to the United States emergency tariff went into effect automatically in Canada May 28 under the retaliatory law of the Dominion. A duty of 20c a bag on potatoes, 12c a bu. on wheat and 50c a bbl. on wheat flour will be collected on any of these articles entering Canada from the United States.

Chicago Futures

Opening high, low and close on wheat, corn and oats for the July delivery at Chicago for 2 weeks past are given on the chart herewith.



An Analysis of Future Trading

From an Address by Geo. T. McDermott before Kansas
Grain Dealers' Association

After some consideration given the matter it is my deliberate judgment that the business of buying and selling grain on the futures market, by those who expect in the future to sell actual grain or to need actual grain for any purpose, is of value to the two ultimate ends of the transaction, the producer and the consumer of that grain.

In short, I believe in the theory and practical value of hedging to the producer and to the consumer. I think it narrows the margin of handling between the two. I think it is also of value to the classes in between, from the owner of the small elevator, from the great handlers of cash grain at the terminal market, clear on thru to the miller. And for this reason: While I think in the absence of the hedge the margin exacted by each intermediate handler of grain would be larger, the risk would be correspondingly greater; he would have to carry the risk personally and one sudden turn of the market could very easily wipe out the extra margin he has exacted over a period of many months.

The profit of the grain dealer is now smaller but is more certain and is not subject to the hazards of trade over which he has no control. I believe in future trading for the same reason that I believe in insurance. I am very willing to expend a portion of my earnings in premiums on insurance policies so that a loss by fire may be distributed over a great class of which I am only one.

I think as a whole the history of the grain business has demonstrated the soundness of these propositions. Cash grain is ordinarily handled four or five times or more between the farmer and the miller. Normally there is at least the small elevator, the buyer of cash grain at Kansas City, the other men at Kansas City who buy for the consuming customers and the millers. Compared with other commodities the cost of such intermediate handling is so small that it is a testimonial to the soundness of the system.

Hedges Must Be Cleared Without Delivery.—In order that this system may be of value, it is necessary that the hedging transactions may be cleared without actual delivery. By that I mean: the owner of the elevator at Rossville contracts for 10,000 bus. of wheat from farmers and he does not know the exact date they will deliver it for that depends upon roads and other things; he gives the farmer 30 days to deliver, the exact date being at the option of the farmer.

A mill at Topeka knows that it will need 10,000 bus. of grain within the next 30 days. If the mill was dependent upon the Rossville man, he might not be able to deliver the grain uniformly to the mill as it needs it and as a result that mill would require great storage facilities. Moreover, the Rossville grain might not suit the needs of the Topeka miller. What the Rossville man wants is to be able to contract with someone to take the grain whenever he cares to furnish it, and what the miller wants is to be able to buy the wheat he wants as closely as possible to its point of origin at the time he wants it. In my judgment this

cannot be done, without great storage facilities, on the part of at least the miller and probably of both the miller and the elevator man. This storage is now supplied at the terminals, and a duplication of the investment is a loss. This loss would fall on either the producer or the consumer or both.

The present system permits the elevator man at a small cost to protect himself by selling the option and delivering the wheat, not to his purchaser on the distant market, but to the man who actually needs it at the nearest market, with the lowest amount expended in freight and at the then market price. It enables the miller to buy his cash wheat from the nearest market and as he needs it. In short, the so-called option market is essential to the practical operation of the system of hedging.

Speculative Intermediary Indispensable.—One of the greatest difficulties connected with the solution is this: theoretically it would seem that if every buyer of cash grain desired to hedge his purchase and every seller of flour desired to hedge his sale, it would be sufficient if these two could meet on a board of trade. In other words, confine the option trading to hedges that butt hedges. The trouble with this is that three-fourths of the buyers want to hedge their purchases in August and September and two-thirds of the millers do not care to hedge their flour sales until the next spring. If the system of hedging is to be effective there must be a ready market for both purchase and sales at all times. I have some doubt whether it must be as fluid as it is now, so that a man can be sure of being able to hedge his purchase in something less than 30 seconds, but some flexibility must be present. It is this that has caused some of the grain exchanges to insist that there must be no limitation upon those who deal in futures and no limitation upon the amount which they buy or sell.

Abolition of short selling as a remedy has been suggested from so many competent sources that it almost makes me mistrust my own judgment. It seems mathematically true to me that for every sale there must be a purchase.

If you abolish short selling you have immediately wiped out your possibility of hedging. It is well enough to say a man may buy wheat who never intends to use it, but it becomes a worthless privilege if there is no one who can sell to him who does not own the grain. I firmly believe that if you abolish short selling you abolish everything but the butting hedge, and that means the elimination of the futures market. Moreover, to abolish short selling would simply mean that a grain man who has contracted to buy 40,000 bus. but who does not yet own the grain, could not hedge his purchase, for if you open the doors to the man who has contracted to buy and do not call him a short seller, then you have made no restriction.

Now for the excrescences: The first is puts and calls. It serves no useful function in the merchandising of grain. Originally roulette was simply a fifty-fifty bet on the black or the red, or the odd or the even; to satisfy the jaded appetites of some confirmed gamblers the "en

plein" was developed by which a man might bet one to 39 on a 1 to 40 chance. The puts and calls permits the jaded gambler to take the short end of a long bet, and let the other man fix the odds.

The more extensive evil in my judgment is the wire house. I am not a purist and it may sound strange for one who has sensed the thrill of picking up the third ace to talk about gambling. It has been my privilege to spend some time at Monte Carlo. I have seen the gambling houses of Tia Juana and of Mexicala. And altho not a purist, I am deeply grateful of the fact that this enlightened country has abolished the public gambling house.

I do not intend to enter the psychological discussion of the difference between a gambler and a speculator. A man who sells a future against grain he has actually bought is not a gambler and neither is he a speculator; he is insuring his purchase. On the other hand, the spreader and the scalper, ordinarily men who spend their lives in the study of markets, are capitalizing their knowledge and are doing simply that which an investor in stocks and bonds does. It satisfies my sense of values to call him a speculator and he probably serves a useful purpose. While I cannot say where the line is between a speculator and a gambler, any easier than I can tell the exact moment when a pig becomes a hog, I do know that when the Greek who shines my shoes says that he has bought 50,000 bushels of May wheat to go down, it is gambling pure and simple; when the same Greek tells that an operator of a wire house has already got his peanut roaster and is about to get his shoe shining equipment, I know he is gambling. I could multiply instances from my personal knowledge where men have been ruined by the sheer passion for gambling gratified in these wire houses. I see the same strained look upon their faces as they sit before the blackboards that I saw upon the faces of those who gathered around the tables at Monte Carlo; and I am perfectly free to say that I have exactly the same revulsion of feeling. If the wire house is necessary to make a fluid market; if it is necessary to preserve the hedge to have these men and women in every country town gamble away their hope of happiness in a wire house, then I say abolish the hedge.

It is not necessary to abolish the hedge. I think moreover that the evil they do in playing into the hands of the manipulator more than offsets any possible good that comes to the trade. I believe that there would be enough fluidity in the market to preserve the hedge in its essential features, if the wire houses were abolished and if the speculation was limited to those who are in some way connected with the grain or milling business.

I know a few men in the grain and milling business who have to a slight degree a casual interest in even the most elemental form of gambling, the ancient game of the galloping dominoes. I believe if these men, who would gamble at least with intelligence were permitted to buy and sell futures without reference to the amount of business they do, a reasonable hedging market would be preserved. And as I said before, if it cannot, and if it results in my paying a higher price for my bread and selling the wheat that I grow for a lesser price, I would rather take the loss than to reap a profit out of the losses of the man who shines my shoes and of the widow who gambles away her insurance money.

The regulation of private business by government is a blow at the foundation stone of every government which has ever succeeded. If you will pause a moment and look back down the corridor of time you will realize that no government has ever survived which failed to recognize the right of private property. Kings have gone and it is largely because Kings claimed the right of ownership of the property of their subjects. Socialism can never succeed in my judgment because it denies the right of private property. Monarchies and Socialism alike deny the right of private property; one of them claims the ownership in a king, the other in the public, but each denies the right of the individual to enjoy his own. The right to own and control the accumulations of a lifetime is the chief incentive to work and thrift and toil.

Government regulation of certain industries such as railroads, is indispensable, but such regulation proceeds upon a governmental guarantee of a fair return for property used. The marketing of grain has in it none of the elements that have heretofore justified governmental control. Governmental control in the hands of a wise man may not be onerous but governmental control in the last analysis must be exercised by a large number of men whose ability commands but a small salary, and it is wrong in principle.

If it came to a choice between the government again assuming the complete control of the grain business or the abolishment of the hedge, speaking from the standpoint of the producer and consumer, I am not sure that I would know which way to turn. It is to be hoped that the evils in the business may be corrected with the minimum of interference of government in private business, and without a return to the endless red tape and irritating domination of the years of the war.

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices of wheat, corn and oats for July delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

JULY WHEAT.												
	May 25.	May 26.	May 27.	May 28.	May 31.	June 1.	June 2.	June 3.	June 4.	June 6.	June 7.	June 8.
Chicago	133	127 1/2	127 1/2	128	128 3/4	137 1/4	140 1/2	137 1/4	131 1/2	130 1/4	129 3/4	132
Duluth	144	137	132	131 1/2	133	139 1/2	....	143	138	136	136	138 1/2
Kansas City	126 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4	125 1/2	122 1/2	130 1/4	133 1/4	130 3/8	123 3/8	123 1/2	122 1/4	124 1/2
Milwaukee	132 1/2	128	127 1/4	128 3/4	129	136 3/4	140 1/2	137	131 1/2	130	130	132 1/2
Minneapolis	136	130	125 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/4	132 1/2	138 1/4	136 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	131	131 1/2
St. Louis	131 1/4	125 1/2	125 1/2	126 3/4	127	134 1/4	137 1/2	134	127 1/4	126	125 3/4	127 1/2
Toledo	138	133	133	133 1/4	134 1/2	142	146	142 1/2	136 1/2	135 1/2	135	....
Winnipeg	169	163 1/4	162 1/2	164 1/4	166	172 1/2	177 1/2	177 1/2	174	171 1/2	170 1/2	171 1/2
JULY OATS.												
	May 25.	May 26.	May 27.	May 28.	May 31.	June 1.	June 2.	June 3.	June 4.	June 6.	June 7.	June 8.
Chicago	41 1/2	40 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	42	41 1/2	41	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 3/4	37 1/2
Milwaukee	41 1/2	40 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	42 1/2	42	41	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 3/4	....
Minneapolis	37 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/2	36 1/4	36	37 3/4	37 3/4	36 3/4	35 3/4	35 3/4	34 1/2	33 3/4
Kansas City	42	40 1/4	40	41	40 3/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	40 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	38 3/4	37 3/4
St. Louis	42 3/4	42 3/4	42	42	41 1/4	42 1/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	39	38	38	37
Winnipeg	47 1/2	46 1/4	45 1/2	47 1/2	46 3/4	48 3/4	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	46 3/4	45 1/2
JULY CORN.												
	May 25.	May 26.	May 27.	May 28.	May 31.	June 1.	June 2.	June 3.	June 4.	June 6.	June 7.	June 8.
Chicago	63 1/2	62 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/4	64 3/4	66 1/2	67	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64	62 1/2
Kansas City	58	56 1/2	58	58 3/4	58 1/4	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	57 1/2	58	56 1/2	55 1/2
St. Louis	62 1/2	61 3/4	63 1/4	63 1/2	63 1/4	64 1/2	65	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2
Milwaukee	63 1/2	62 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/4	64 3/4	66 1/2	67 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64	....

The Grain Dealer and World Banking.

[From an address by C. C. Isely, Dodge City, before the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n.]

No banker or business man or farmer can contemplate the possible decline in land values of fifty per cent with equanimity. The accomplishment of that decline will create a condition of business chaos compared to which the panic of the last nine months is only a foretaste, and yet most of us go calmly on, hoping and believing that things will soon improve, and that conditions will soon be adjusted, and that the return to some magic normalcy will bring back good times and our wonted prosperity. One thing we ought to remember in this connection is that we have involved ourselves in some twenty-five billion dollars of debt with \$2.50 wheat, and high priced steel, and high priced labor. Every bond holder is perfectly satisfied for us to discharge this obligation with 75c wheat, and 30c corn and cheap labor, for based on prices of farm products we have doubled our national debt in the last six months.

The westerner who is complacent over the present outlook is in a fool's paradise. He is just as foolish as the man who was sure in 1914 that we had no interest in the world war, or who in 1915, or 1916, was sure that the European conflagration was none of our concern, and was opposed to preparedness for the inevitable conflict. Or taking it still later, he is just as foolish as the man who in 1917 thought we could liquidate our obligation to Europe and the cause of free institutions by a money contribution, and yet a great percentage of Americans in those days refused to look the facts in the face and refused to act until it was too late, and nine-tenths of the economic distress of today is the product of the folly and failure of America to understand her obligation the morning after the Lusitania went down, and the months following.

To call our present economic system a success in face of the unthreshed grain (I refer to milo and kafir in western Kansas), and the unmarketed cotton all over the South, and the rotting alfalfa hay waiting for some steer to turn it into beef, to permit this waste to go on while the rest of the world is starving and say we can't do a thing is folly.

And yet the only solutions offered that seem to interest the American public are some scheme to get the farmers to join such bolshevik organizations as the Non-Partisan League, or to get them to enter a compulsory pooling plan in which they turn all their business and property over to some organization for a term of years, or a move to destroy the grain exchanges or the passage of a tariff law to protect agricultural production which depends on competition in a foreign market. Our present problem must be to rouse our middle western public to our dependency on European markets and to the necessity of united action by farmers, and business men in town and city to pull together to bring a solution of the most dangerous difficulty that confronts our business. If he would think twice there is no business man in Kansas City today who is nearly as much interested in the merchandising of silk, or satin, or shoes, or leather, as he is in the merchandising of this wheat crop at a price that will benefit the farmer.

We all know that whenever the exporters got out of the market (altho we use some one-half billion bushels of wheat in the United States), there was no demand for wheat. There was no mill or bank big enough or rich enough to buy a peck of that starchy cereal whenever the British buyers were diffident for a day or two.

Neutral countries like Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Holland, who grew rich during the war, are dumping their products on our markets to take advantage of the high priced American dollar. A man in Denmark had a cargo of butter. Danish money is worth about one-third of the American money. There are people in France and Germany and England who need the butter. If it was worth thirty cents a pound to them and he wanted ninety cents for it, all he had to do was to ship it to America and get the thirty American cents for it, which are worth ninety Danish cents. If he was an Australian wool grower by shipping his wool to the United States where we did not need it at all he could get about two for one, and so when the world shipping began to be freed everybody in this planet dumped their unfinished wares on the American market and got the high priced American dollars which buy so much more than anything else in any market in the world but America.

The farmer and everybody else in the territory whose prosperity depends on the farm began to suffer. With all the gold and with raw material to make prosperity we have had the most drastic period of deflation that the world has ever experienced, and the marvel of it is that business is still being done in this Tenth Federal Reserve District.

This little quadrangle called Kansas received particular punishment, because this state produces more wheat than any like area in the world. We need eight or ten million for home consumption and about that much for seed so we have from one hundred to one hundred and twenty million bushels annually for sale to

somebody else. A larger surplus than the entire commonwealth of Australia or Argentine, and larger often than their combined surplus. In fact the little territory bounded by Hutchinson on the east and Cimarron on the west and extending north to the Smoky Hill is the most condensed wheat area on the planet. And since I come from that corner you can understand my interest in this question.

The great break in the wheat price occurred in October, when our financiers forced payment of the Anglo-French loan. That was the beginning of the real panic in America, and was probably the most important single factor. Now then if we had got it into our heads a year and a half ago that we could be the world banker and would be the world's banker the wheat farmers in this country could have bought bonds necessary to float the sale of our entire surplus crop to Europe and the farmer would still have gotten at least \$2 cash for his wheat and the American consumer would not have had to pay any more for his bread because bread has been selling at war prices all over this country until the last few weeks. To elaborate a little farther suppose our Foreign Trade Corporation that is being, and has been organized in Chicago for the last six months had been functioning last fall and suppose they had apportioned out to the farmers of this country the buying of European bonds for the exportable portion of the crop. These bonds could have actually been bought by the farmers for say fifty cents on every bushel of wheat they produced. They would now have some kind of a European note in their vaults, and \$2 cash for the balance of the crop. Now, something like that is going to have to be done.

The eastern banker is human like everybody else and he is primarily an investment banker and not a commercial banker. You and I would like to see \$2 wheat, and are just selfish enough to be willing to see \$4 wheat. Mr. investment banker owns bonds and fifty cent wheat looks better than \$1 wheat, and \$1 wheat better than \$2. He is perfectly satisfied the way things are. His wealth has increased one hundred per cent in the last one hundred and eighty days. Pretty good interest for six months. He is not concerned with our farm problems.

I think a lot of the Federal Reserve System. I was a member of a Kansas Committee that spent several years spreading propaganda to help organize some such a system. It saved us from a panic last fall and this winter. It is probably saving us from a panic today. But its service is entirely negative and the bankers view it as a shelter in time of storm and as now organized has no creative function.

I have never seen an expression from the grain exchanges that indicated they even felt they had any responsibility for helping solve the question in which our producers have found themselves. They have never thought of it except in the way of commission or brokerage.

We have a commodity that everybody in the world needs first. People need wheat before they need cotton or corn, or most anything else. We ought to be able to merchandise it steadily and successfully without bulges and breaks of ten or twenty cents a week. A few months ago International Harvester Co. was drawing sight drafts on dealers to whom they shipped tractors harvesting machinery, and so on. Yesterday morning they issued a circular urging dealers to sell these wares on most any kind of terms, one year, two years, anyway just to get them sold. They are a real merchandising concern that knows the value of credit. And yet folks need wheat a great deal worse than they need harvesting machinery. Out here we sit with impotent hands, and I sometimes think feeble brains wondering if this wheat will not merchandise itself.

TRADING in wheat for the September delivery began June 4.

AMERICAN FLOUR and other cereal foods shipped to the Argentine is arriving in poor and deteriorated condition, according to Trade Commissioner Charles Brady at Buenos Aires. He suggests that all paper packages should be covered with paraffine paper to keep the insects from boring thru into the food during the long journey thru the tropics.

R. E. Nelson Chosen President.

The new pres. of the Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma has been a member of that organization for the past eleven years and for twice that length of time has been identified with the grain business.

R. E. Nelson went to Oklahoma in 1902 and entered the employ of the Weatherford Milling Co., and later for six years was with the Thomas Milling Co. Two years were spent in Texas in the employ of the Wichita Mill & Elevator Co., at Wichita Falls, but in 1910 he returned to Oklahoma and became a partner of J. D. Chalfant in the J. D. Chalfant Grain Co., at Clinton. Two years later the Chalfant-Nelson Grain Co. was organized, and in 1917 Mr. Nelson took over the interests of the other stockholders and after dissolving the charter has continued the business as the Nelson Grain Co., of which he is pres. The company now operates ten country grain elevators. A portrait of Mr. Nelson is given herewith.

At the Oklahoma City Convention.



Standing: W. M. Randels, Enid; J. H. Shaw, Enid; Fritz Straughn, Oklahoma City.
Sitting: G. M. Cassity, Tonkawa; Pres.-Elect R. E. Nelson, Clinton; Sec'y-Treas. C. F. Prouty, Oklahoma City.

Coopering Cars for Grain to Prevent Leakage.

BY E. F. FORD, FREIGHT SERVICE INSPECTOR,
C. B. AND Q. R. R., KANSAS CITY.

It has been our experience in moving grain from the great grain producing states of the country that it can be moved practically without leakage by the right kind of teamwork on the part of shipper and railroad agent.

Our statistics show as many as 100 to 200 cars from a certain station forwarded without a claim, while a nearby station forwarded half as many cars and had from four to twelve claims, both stations being on the same railroad and the empty cars allotted by the same car distributor and set to elevators by the same train crews.

Investigation of such cases invariably develops that at the station having such good results, which of course are desired by every shipper, there is good teamwork on the part of shipper and railroad agent in the inspection and coopering of cars, while at the station having unsatisfactory results we find there is little or no teamwork, no co-operation between shipper and agent, the local will set out an empty car, and if the agent sees a "Fit for Grain" tag on it he has it set out for loading. shipper does what he regards a good job of coopering and the car is loaded.

The same car might have several defects which escaped this one-man inspection, all of which might have been detected if it had been gone over again before being loaded.

Three heads are better than one in preparing cars for grain loading, and it is important that all concerned should work together. After the shipper has satisfied himself that he has done a good job of coopering he should call on the railway agent to look it over before actual loading is begun.

A shipper should not assume that a car is fit for loading simply because a "Fit for Grain" tag is on it. Car inspectors, like the rest of us, are liable to error. The safest course is for the local agent, and the shipper to inspect the car carefully before loading regardless of the tag.

Reject any car with weak or broken door or end posts, leaky roof, creosote or oil-soaked floor, or if it is an old car which in your judgment cannot be made grain-tight by a fair amount of coopering.

Look carefully for cracks at side sills caused by short floor boards and cover tightly with paper or burlap, cleating same.

Cover tightly in same manner all defective places found in car lining, being particular to cover with tight fitting boards end-door openings.

King pins and draft bolts should be covered and cleated.

Grain lining at top and belt rail should be carefully inspected and where not absolutely grain-tight it should be made so by use of paper or burlap calking.

Place paper pads tacked to door post to give smooth surface and tight fit to grain doors which should be nailed with 12-D nails two to each end of grain door.

This is important, since experience proves that 12-D nails are the exact size required for safety. This nail gives 1 1/4-inch penetration into the oak door post and will hold the door in its place thru any rough handling car might encounter. Smaller nail will give trouble and larger nail will require chopping out and consequent destruction of grain door at unloading point.

Cover with paper all grain door cracks and where loading heavier than 60,000 lbs. reinforce with an extra door across joints between first, second and third door joints from the bottom.

Go over the outside of car and securely fasten with cement-coated nails any loose sheathing boards you may find.

Prevent any possible leakage where sills have rotted by using burlap padding nailed to bottom of sill and further secure sheathing by

nauling a strip of board over it at the rotted sill.

Having done all that you consider necessary to make the car grain-tight, call over the railroad agent to give it final inspection before actual loading is started.

By observing these simple precautions, working closely with your agent you will at the end of the season have the same satisfaction of knowing your cars went thru in good shape as is felt by any number of shippers who move a large crop without any considerable leakage.

Before a wagonload of the new crop is taken in, the careful shipper satisfies himself beyond any doubt that his scales are in good shape having them inspected and overhauled if necessary in order to balance.

He also keeps a good buying record and proper entry of cut-off when elevator is made empty during shipping season.

His shipping record showing weight loaded, out-turn weight, etc., of each car is faithfully entered, and then when a real loss is shown on any of his cars arriving in leaky condition, the claim adjuster, upon proof of railroad company's liability being shown, the shipper's record as a good, careful shipper reacts to his own advantage in the settlement of the claim. Teamwork by shipper and railway agent is what wins for both.

WHEAT totaling 1,456,327 bus. was the record volume of wheat shipped from Galveston, Tex., on June 6, 7 and 8 to Italy, Belgium and Greece.

Concrete and Tile Elevator.

W. J. Ebersole's new elevator at New Hampton, Mo., combines the advantages of cement concrete for the grain storage and the economy of tile construction for the driveway and office part of the plant.

The concrete elevator is 16x20, 60 ft. high; and the hollow tile warehouse 30x66, 14 ft. high, with a full basement. The storage capacity is 9,000 bus. and two small bins over the driveway, 12x26, take care of the local trade and are supplied from a spout direct from the head.

The machinery is driven by a 15-h.p. electric motor in the cupola and a 7 1/2 h. p. motor in the basement, which drives a conveyor and the air compressor. In the driveway is a Fairbanks 10-ton Dump Scale and a Globe Combination Truck and Wagon Dump. In the cupola is a Richardson Automatic Scale.

The grain is handled by one stand of elevators equipped with 10x5 1/2 V-buckets. A Western manlift aids access to the cupola from the work floor. The house was erected by J. E. Woolston.

Weevilly Beans Held Unmerchantable.

Egbert & Dirig, of New York, N. Y., in May, 1917, sold Clair H. Barrett of Detroit, Mich., thru Geo. A. Waggaman, broker, 2500 bags Brazilian black beans of good, merchantable quality. On May 23, 1917 the goods arrived New York City. Official samples were drawn by Geo. H. Kuhlmann, official sampler and sent to Mr. Barrett. Mr. Barrett inspected them and found samples to be infested with weevil, ranging from three to thirteen per cent. He immediately wired Egbert & Dirig the rejection of that tender, claiming that weevil infested beans could not be delivered on contract calling for good, merchantable quality.

Egbert & Dirig took no action on this matter until after two years, during which time Geo. A. Waggaman died and Geo. H. Kuhlmann was confined to the insane asylum. In August, 1919, without former notice they started a suit against Mr. Barrett to recover \$5500 loss claimed on resale.

The government record of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Imports, showed that the 2500 bags of beans in question contained eight per cent weevil cut beans. Egbert & Dirig claimed that a delivery of eight per cent weevil cut beans constituted a delivery of good merchantable quality. This contention was disputed in testimony given by Christian Breisch, Pres. of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n, Fred Welch, Owosso, Mich., ex-Pres. of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n, A. L. Chamberlain, Port Huron, Frederick J. West, of the Frederick J. West, Inc., New York City, importers of Brazilian beans; and others.

The general definitions given of good, merchantable quality were in effect that the beans must be sound, clean, free from weevil, worms, insects, must not be mouldy or musty and of such reasonable quality of goodness that the beans would be saleable in the usual markets at the standard market price. The jury at Port Huron, Mich., May 28, in the Circuit Court, after listening to the evidence six days brought in a verdict for the defendant depriving Egbert & Dirig of the right to collect damages of \$5500 on a tender of beans 8% weevil infested, as good merchantable quality.

LIVESTOCK commission men are not taxable as brokers under the federal law of 1918, which subjects all brokers to a tax of \$50 a year. This decision was given in the United States district court at Chicago May 23, in a case brought by a Chicago commission company. Under this decision livestock commission companies can recover several hundred thousand dollars paid in the past three years.



Concrete and Tile Elevator at New Hampton, Mo.

Expense of Operating a Country Elevator.

(From an address by J. D. Mead before Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n.)

A jeweler on coming down to his place of business one morning found his front window badly broken. After answering innumerable questions as to what caused the break he put up a sign bearing the words, "Damn if I know."

I wonder how many of us here today really know what it costs per bushel to handle grain through an elevator?

I am speaking more of the line operator than of one who operates his own elevator.

A grain dealer operating one elevator generally carries one or more side lines and lumps his expenses in one account so that at the end of the year, while he may know what his expenses are he cannot tell what it has cost him to handle either his grain or side lines.

Too many of us are prone to assume the attitude that it does not cost us anything additional to handle side lines. Apparently the same labor is used and no additional storage is needed. It is very easy to fool yourself in this manner. If you will take a few hours off some day and check your expenses carefully I am quite sure you will be astonished at what you find.

Several years ago we started to handle flour. We had a truck and warehouse room and figured that we could handle it for nothing. We went along in this manner for some time. Our flour business grew and looked good, when after a time I started to keep a check on the amount of time consumed by our truck in handling flour. I found that 60% of the work done was handling flour. That additional labor had to be employed at times. That about 50% of our advertising was used on our flour and other incidental expenses were incurred solely on account of the flour.

Ours is not an exceptional experience, I believe many will agree with me that the case is somewhat typical.

At our country stations we do not handle side lines. Our experience in this respect has been rather unfortunate. Side lines involve an extension of credit requiring a brand of judgment that we have found painfully lacking in the managers.

The matter is rather a tender subject with me. I do not care to dwell on it at length, other than to say we have a collection of more various breeds of dead beats than any one else in the state.

In view of the fact that we do not handle side lines, I feel we are in a good position to tell accurately what it cost us to handle grain through our country elevators.

I have selected three stations which I think will be sufficient to give you a fair idea of our experience.

The figures I give you are for six months. From July 1, 1920, to January 1st, 1921, covering the heaviest movement of the crop and at a time when the per bushel cost should be the lowest.

Station No. 1. Bought 29,792 bushels of wheat, corn, and oats. The expenses follow:

Manager's salary (\$20.00 per week).....	\$ 520.00
Additional labor	250.00
Fuel and incidental expense.....	104.72
Telephone calls	60.00
Taxes	60.00
Interest on investment and capital.....	120.00
Insurance on property and grain.....	51.50
Repairs	152.75
Proportion of overhead expense.....	300.00

Total\$1,619.97
or an average of 5.43 cents per bushel.

Station No. 2. Bought 162,974 bushels of wheat, corn, oats, kafir and flaxseed. The costs follow:

Manager's salary (\$25.00 per week).....	\$ 650.00
Assistant office man.....	600.00
Elevator foreman	650.00
Elevator second man	520.00
Fuel and incidental expense.....	420.00
Supplies and repairs	184.77
Telephone calls	120.00
Interest on investment and capital.....	700.00
Insurance	100.00
Taxes	438.27
Proportion of overhead.....	300.00

Total\$4,983.04

or an average of 3.05 cents per bushel.
Station No. 3. Bought 25,410 bushels of wheat, corn and oats. The costs follow:

Manager's salary (\$20.00 per week).....	\$ 520.00
Elevator man	390.00
Additional labor	14.00
Fuel and incidentals.....	172.44
Insurance	44.44
Taxes	115.75
Interest on investment and capital used	210.00
Proportion of overhead.....	300.00

Total\$1,766.63
or an average cost of 6.55 cents per bushel.

You will notice that I have not included many items that are permissible to be charged against operating expense, such as difference in grades, shrinkage of grain, inspection and weighing fees, but at that the figures are high enough to make us all sit up and take notice. I am not holding these figures up to you as any standard. Some of you may operate your station for less and some for more, but I feel these figures are not far from an average. At any rate they should be conclusive evidence that it is very dangerous to your profits to assume you can operate an elevator handling 50,000 bushels or under for less than 5c per bushel.

Many stations ship much more than this, but I believe 50,000 bushels will cover the average southeast Kansas station. Considering shrinkage and difference in grades no dealer should try to handle grain without figuring his costs at an average minimum of 7 cents per bushel.

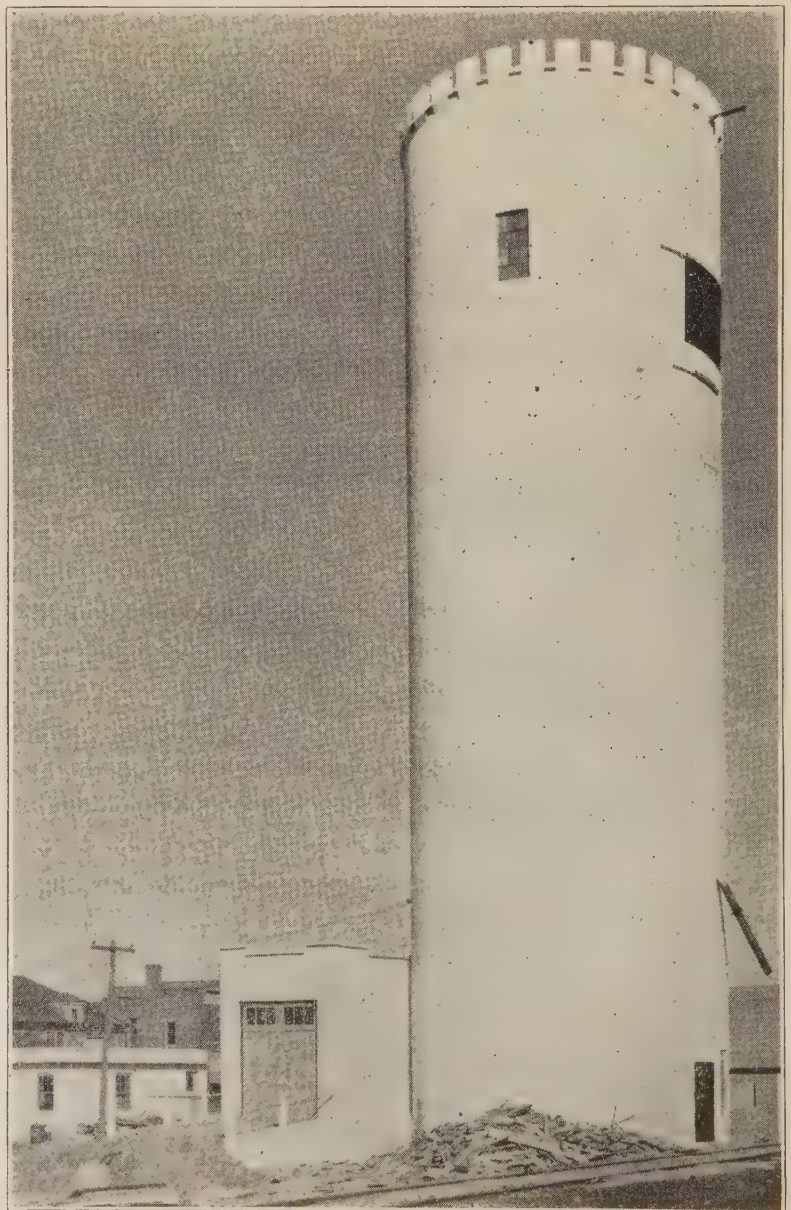
None get through the season without some shrinkage and few get by without some difference in grades. Do not forget how last fall you had wheat sold for a good big price and how some eagle-eyed inspector found one live weevil crawling on the grain door and graded your fine 60-pound wheat sample grade and how your selee calmly sent you a wire advising you that, "car 41144 P. D. Q. graded sample, could not apply on contract but would accept at the present market price for such grade," which was about 40c per bushel less than price at which you had it sold.

When you think you can buy on a 3 to 5 cents a bushel margin, don't forget that the easiest person in the world to fool is yourself. We are all entitled to a profit on our business and each dealer should go home with the firm determination to secure that profit.

Concrete One-Tank Elevator.

The cement concrete tank shown in the engraving herewith is 100 ft. high and 29 ft. in diameter, being subdivided by 4 cross partitions making 9 main bins, while one of the bin spaces housing the manlift and legs is again divided diagonally into two bins, the total storage capacity being 30,000 bus.

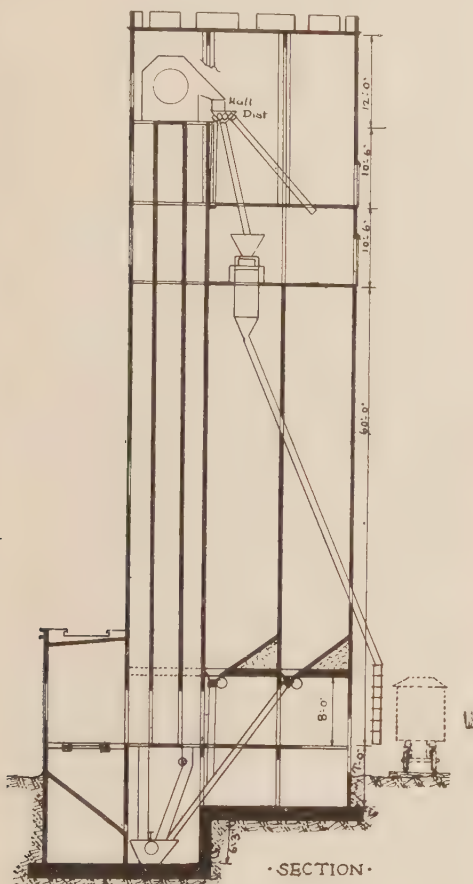
The driveway is 31 ft. long by 10 ft. 6 ins. wide in the narrowest part. It contains a Globe Truck Dump with butterfly valve serving two hoppers which discharge by gravity to the boots in the deep pit.



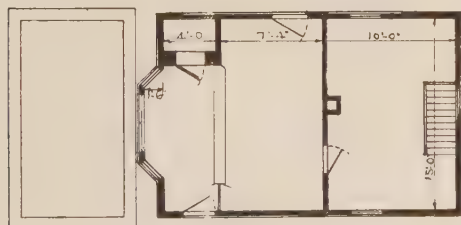
30,000-bu. Concrete One Tank Elevator of Farmers Co-Operative Co., at Oneida, Ill.

The elevator is equipped with two legs, each operated by independent electric motor by silent chain drive. Two Hall Distributors in the cupola are operated from the driveway floor level. There is room in the cupola for a cleaner. It has an 8-bushel Richardson Automatic Scale. The work floor is 8 ft. high, and the bins extend 60 ft. higher. Part of the basement is 7 ft. high, and the part at the boot is 6 ft. 3 ins. deeper.

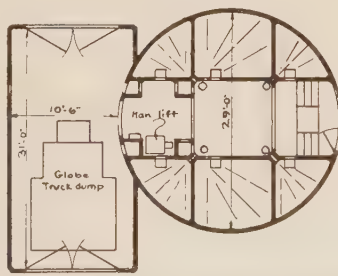
In connection with the elevator was built a reinforced concrete office 22x16 ft. This office has a roomy basement and with two office rooms on the first floor with a reinforced concrete vault for valuable records. In front of the office is located a 10-ton auto truck scale.



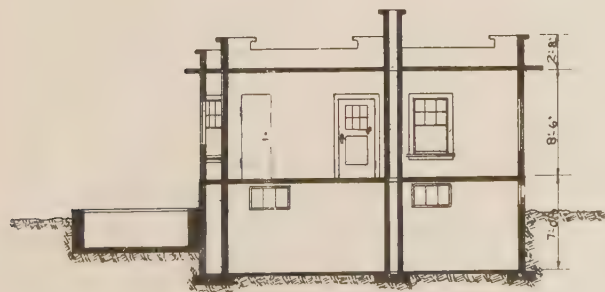
Elevation Concrete Elevator at Oneida, Ill.



FLOOR PLAN



PLAN AT DRIVEWAY LEVEL



Plan and Sectional View of Office. Plan of First Floor and Bin Floor. Concrete Elevator at Oneida, Ill. [See facing page.]

This economically operated plant is equipped with machinery furnished by the Union Iron Works and was erected on the C., B. & Q. R. R. at Oneida, Ill., for the Farmers Co-operative Co., of which W. B. Nelson is manager, according to plans by Holbrook, Warren & Andrew, who also supervised the construction.

PROMISES of an early and free movement of new wheat, the relief in the tension in July wheat by the resumption of the trading in September, more favorable crop advices, and the general bearishness of the foreign crop situation, on the one hand, with the phenomenal export demand, the ease with which the heavy deliveries on May contracts were disposed of, continued liberal purchases of wheat by France and Germany, and the heavy premiums of cash wheat over futures, make a position where the market will be sensitive to influences either way, and be ripe for wide fluctuations. —Ichertzt & Watson.

Shipping Board a Costly Luxury.

"Reeking with graft" is the characterization of the Shipping Board by one U. S. Senator opposing the \$50,000,000 deficiency appropriation for that board. He said salaries of men in the general controller's office aggregated \$100,000 and in the division of operation, \$137,000, while the auditor got \$15,000 a year and an assistant auditor paid \$5,000 a year acted as his chauffeur.

Admiral Benson, chairman of the Shipping Board, admits that the excess of expenditures over the receipts from the inception of the Board until Feb. 28, 1921, had been \$475,976,822. The Board has 8,544 employees on shore and 388 afloat, not counting 43,000 seamen employed by operating agencies.

The Shipping Board is now giving active consideration to the adoption of a bareboat form of charter to replace the present system of allocation of vessels. The method of operation of the entire Government fleet of 1500 ships is involved. At present the Board is paying its operators a commission to handle its tonnage as agents. Under the new form the Board seeks to withdraw from active operations and leave the entire responsibility to the charterers on payment of a regular monthly hire.

Adoption of the policy will make it possible for the Board to make drastic cuts in its overhead expenses, including the elimination of most of the personnel of the Division of Operations and the comptroller's office, with a saving of several million dollars yearly to the Government.

Reduce Ex-Lake Rates to New England Points.

Effective June 20 domestic rates on grain ex-lake from Buffalo, N. Y., to Boston, Mass., Rockland, Me., and points taking the same rates will be reduced 2 cents per hundred. This reduction will leave the domestic grain rates to Boston and nearby points 2½ cents per hundred higher than the rates to New York.

The ex-lake rates to be in effect from Buffalo after June 20 according to J. S. Brown, mgr. Transportation Department Chicago Board of Trade, are shown in the following table, in cents per hundred:

To—	DOMESTIC RATES.			
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
Boston, Mass.	25.17	25.29	24.63	25.08
Rockland, Me.	26.67	26.29	26.13	26.58
New York	22.67	22.79	22.13	22.58
Philadelphia	22.67	22.79	22.13	22.58
Baltimore	22.67	22.79	22.13	22.58

To—	EXPORT RATES.			
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
Boston	20.17	19.79	19.63	20.08
New York	20.17	19.79	19.63	20.08
Philadelphia	19.67	19.29	19.13	19.58
Baltimore	19.67	19.29	19.13	19.58

These rates include charge of not exceeding one cent per bushel made by the elevators against the grain for elevation and transfer from lake vessels to cars and five days storage.

RETURN SHIPS to private owners is the plea of Charles M. Schwab who says: We are making a great mistake in imagining that \$3,000,000,000 spent in ships are going to constitute a merchant marine, because the ships are not of the type with which to do it.

OF THE GRAIN EXCHANGES Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace on June 9 expressed himself as follows: I believe that the system of grain exchanges now in existence offers the best method for making prices yet discovered. It must not be forgotten, however, that there is opportunity for unfair manipulation and a consequent depression of prices. Until we find a better method for the making of prices, nothing should be done to hamper the legitimate methods in use.

Reduce Export Rates to the Atlantic Ports.

Regarding the reduction of export grain rates to the Atlantic Ports J. S. Brown, mgr. Transportation Department, Chicago Board of Trade, says:

Effective July 1 the through export rates to the Atlantic seaports on grain and grain products from points in Illinois (including points on the west bank of the Mississippi River in Iowa and Missouri) will be reduced to the extent of 3 cents per 100 pounds.

This reduction will be borne entirely by the eastern carriers and will in no way affect the specifics, or proportionals, to Chicago.

The thru export rates from points in Indiana which apply via Chicago will also be given this reduction of 3 cents, except that the reduction will be 1½ cents from stations on the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. (Monon Route) and from stations on the Illinois Central R. R. Switz City and west.

The reduction of 3 cents in export rates was made effective May 2, 1921, on shipments originating in trans-Mississippi River and Northwestern territories—so that effective July 1, the reshipping rates east of Chicago and the east of Chicago proportions of the through rates from points in Illinois and Indiana will again become the same. Rates in cents per cwt. which will be effective from Chicago follow:

	Grain—		Grain Products†		By-Products	
	Dom.	Exp.	Dom.	Exp.	Dom.	Exp.
Boston	36½	30	37	*32	39	34
New York	34½	30	35	*32	37	34
Philadelphia ...	32½	29	33	30	35	32
Baltimore	31½	28½	32	29	34	31

*Flour, 1 cent less.

†Also east of Chicago proportions of thru rates from Illinois and Indiana.

Must Accept Large Car on Failure to Specify Size.

After various telephone conversations, wires and letters the Lawther Grain Co., of Dallas, Tex., mailed confirmation to E. L. Rasbury, of Ballinger, Tex., as follows:

"One car No. 3 milo, \$2.30 f. o. b. Ballinger, Chicago weights and grades, this week shipment, bought through Blewett Grain Co. several days ago."

The car shipped on this contract was invoiced as 107,200 lbs. Upon receipt of this invoice Lawther refused to accept more than 60,000 lbs. as a car load and had Rasbury reduce the draft \$329.00, which he contended represented the difference between the market on that date and the date when negotiations began with Blewett relative to buying this car on the amount of maize shipped above 60,000 lbs. Rasbury allowed this reduction in draft stating that he did so with the understanding that this difference would be arbitrated.

The Arbitration Com'te of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, composed of E. W. Crouch, W. H. Killingsworth and A. P. Hughston, held: The Com'te is of the opinion that the Lawther Grain Co., defendant, should have accepted the car shipped on contract at contract price as per confirmation. The contract was for one car and if Lawther Grain Co. desired to specify any particular size car, it was its privilege to have done so on date contract was finally consummated, and in failing to specify any size car at this time, he was under obligation to take any car offered so long as it complied with tariff requirements and Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n rules. The Com'te, therefore, finds in favor of the plaintiff for \$329.00, less account sales, \$9.16 making amount due Rasbury of \$319.84, which amount Lawther Grain Co. is hereby ordered to promptly pay to H. B. Dorsey, Sec'y, at Fort Worth, and the sec'y is instructed to return the deposit fee of E. L. Rasbury.

U. S. Grain Growers a Useless Duplication.

Max H. Houser, of Portland, Ore., who was one of the vice presidents of the U. S. Grain Corporation and a zone agent of the Food Administration during the war, from his viewpoint as a grain exporter has given the following impartial opinion of the farmers marketing scheme:

I am in full sympathy with the wheat grower in his attempt to protect himself in every way possible. I feel that the farmers, or growers, are free to dispose of their crops as they deem best, and if they should prefer to sell their wheat delivered at terminals.

It is unfortunate, however, that there will have to be maintained a double system, and each supported in one way or another, directly or indirectly, by the wheat grower.

Many farmers will not ship their wheat to terminals. They prefer to sell it as in the past, receiving full payment on surrender of the receipt. In other words, they prefer to sell their crop "as is," rather than to sell it on basis No. 1 and be months in getting their final returns.

The terminal system was fairly well tried out on the crop of 1917, when the grain corporation was buying the wheat. Incidentally, this was the first year the federal grading system was put in vogue, and the basic price for wheat was based on federal grades.

In previous years most of the crop had been bought "as is," either on sample or on the interior agent's conception or dickering with the farmer. And it was a notorious fact that because of interior competition the average of the northwestern crop was usually sold in the country for at least one grade higher than when it reached the terminal.

As stated, the year 1917 marked the inauguration of the federal grade system, and as there had been little experience among country buyers in determining grades, several conferences were held among farmers and grain dealers. It was decided that the fairest way would be to handle crops as much as possible, or at least when definite grades could not be arrived at under mutual understanding, on a commission basis, giving the farmer the identical returns the wheat brought, less commissions for shipping, looking after it, etc.

In many instances there was delay in shipment due to congestion at terminals, lack of care, delay in getting certificates because of the greater volume of wheat in the fall months than the terminal force could handle, so that by the end of the year the arrangement proved very unsatisfactory. The result was that the following year they went back to the old method of selling "as is," and dickering on the grade between the farmer and the buyer.

I merely point out what happened in the past. As for the future, if any grower wishes

to ship his wheat to the terminal, and sell it terminal basis, we are quite well satisfied, for invariably our interior agents are prone to overgrade.

Old Straight Claims May Now Be Collected.

In regard to claims for straight overcharge in rates arising during the period of federal control of the carriers, namely, December 26, 1917, to March 1, 1920, the Director General of Railroads ruled last February that claims of this character must be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission prior to March 1, 1921.

The Director General has recently ruled that straight overcharge claims not filed by March 1, 1921, may now be filed with the appropriate carrier by Sept. 1, 1921, and, if found valid, will be paid by the carrier.

This applies only for claims arising from straight overcharges that were in violation of the printed tariff and does not relate to claims for loss and damage.

Washington Hearings on Capper-Tincher Bill.

Many of the leading merchants of the United States have appeared before the Senate Agriculture Com'te to protest against such wrecking of the present grain marketing machinery as is threatened by the Capper-Tincher bill.

If Congress gives encouragement to the small minority of agitators and bureaucrats by enacting this socialistic legislation it will not be for lack of information showing its folly.

F. M. Crosby, of Minneapolis, Minn., one of the leading flour millers of America, on June 2, testified that only as the result of the futures or price insurance facilities was the miller able to buy wheat in excess of flour sales, or sell flour in excess of immediate wheat supplies.

The miller's returns should arise alone from the manufacture and distribution of wheat products, not from the purchase and sale of the raw material. We submit that the elimination of price interest with such a large buying element is most desirable to producer and consumer.

Destruction of a liquid futures market as threatened by this bill would create added risks in carrying grain, would increase the cost of handling, and would drive those elements who do not now possess price interest into a field of operation where that feature becomes an all important factor.

Business seeks to get away from government control. This bill means government control to the extent of dangerous interference. One man has power to order the exchanges closed, with possible tremendous losses to innocent parties. We do not object to regulation or supervision. The bill goes too far. The Washburn-Crosby Co. and I am sure all other millers as well, would be afraid to carry large stocks under such dangers.

Leslie F. Gates, former pres. of the Chicago Board, addressed the com'te, and Samuel P. Arnot of the same city said "I prefer dying by the federal route, if necessary, because it is more dignified."

F. C. Van Dusen of Minneapolis, J. M. Templeton of Milwaukee and T. B. King, operator of country elevators, spoke against the bill.

Senator Reed of Missouri showed keen insight into the contemplated legislation when he remarked that the law would be administered by a sec'y who knew nothing about the grain business and who would hire a mob of the unemployed to draft regulations which he would sign.

On June 8 Frederick B. Wells of Minneapolis, Minn., presented amendments which Sec'y Wallace had approved in a conference which represented the limit of regulation that the exchange can tolerate and continue in business. He said:

"Realizing that some legislation is insisted upon and desiring to do all we reasonably can in a spirit of cooperation, we will undertake to operate under the bill, doing everything we can to make it a success, if, and only if, the amendments are incorporated."

Conference June 13 on Grain Warehousing.

Sec'y Wallace and Hoover of Agriculture and Commerce respectively have joined in a call for a conference to be held June 13 at Washington for the purpose of devising a method of giving the farmer a warehouse certificate on which he can borrow money.

The conference is to determine to what degree such a plan will benefit the position of the farmer, how far it will increase the mobility of his credit, how far it can be made workable from the point of view of elevator operators and insurance companies and the methods and machinery by which it can be set in motion, and generally to discuss its practicability. The proposal is:

(a) That the country elevator should receive all grain offered for storage and issue a certificate as to quantity, grade and quality, also showing on its face the rate of charge for warehousing, storage and insurance against fire and other risks.

(b) That the country elevator should have the right to ship grain to the natural terminal elevator and upon presentation of the certificate deliver grain of the same or higher grade at the terminal, with proper reflection of freight charges. If the grain had moved into a terminal elevator, the charges for freight and handling, together with accumulated storage and insurance, would be deducted from the sale value.

(c) That the storage certificate should be safeguarded by a method of insurance by the liability companies.

(d) As there must be an absolute settlement between the country elevator and the farmer as to quantity, grade and quality, there must be some ready method of appeal in case of disagreement. This might be arranged by farmers and country elevator operators agreeing to abide by a determination of samples made by some nearby authority such as the grain supervisor of the Department of Agriculture.

Proposed Amendment to Illinois Law on Grain Weights.

A bill has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature by Senator Lantz to amend the Act of June 30, 1919. The original Act provides that if the railroad company refuses or neglects to weigh the grain received for transportation the affidavit of the shipper or his agent shall be taken as *prima facie* evidence of the weight shipped in case of shortage at destination.

The amendment would add a clause providing that not only the weight but the value of the grain may be evidenced by the sworn statement of the shipper or his agent. The courts have sustained the provision as to weights, on the ground of the carrier's refusal to weigh, but will the courts sustain a provision making the affidavit value *prima facie* evidence, when the carrier in the first instance never was requested to value the grain at the time of shipment? Moreover, the Cummins amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act makes the value at destination the true criterion.

Another clause sought to be added declares that the affidavit of the officer or employee of federal government, or of a state government, or a Board of Trade, or Grain Exchange shall be accepted as *prima facie* evidence of the weight unloaded at destination. The present law limits the affidavit to the person receiving the grain or his agent, and the amendment will clear up the doubt that these official weighers can be held to be agents of the receiver, and should have the support of every regular dealer. This is Senate Bill No. 452.

Would you like to own 13 shares of the preferred stock of the U. S. Grain Growers Inc.? The capital stock will be \$100,000,000 of preferred dividend paying, but non-voting, stock, and twenty-one shares of non-dividend paying common stock in which the voting powers of the organization will be vested, but the twenty-one shares of common stock may be held only by the directors, who are a close corporation and will have complete control.

Kansas Ass'n Holds Three-Day Session at Kansas City

The 24th annual meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n was called to order in the South Hall of the Coates House, Kansas City, at 2:20 P. M., May 24 by Pres. W. D. Washer of Atchison.

Robt. N. Spencer, Rector of Grace Holy Trinity Church pronounced the invocation.

Ben L. Hargis, Pres. of the Kansas City Board of Trade welcomed the dealers and wished the dealers a pleasant and successful week in the city.

Pres. Washer thanked the hosts for their cordial welcome and delivered his annual address as follows:

President's Address.

During the past year the nation has passed thru one of the most severe reconstruction periods in our history. It seems to be inevitable that after every great war with its attendant inflation of prices, undue stimulation of values and excess productivity, there should follow a corresponding depression in prices, violent fluctuations and all the discomfort and loss that is naturally attendant upon readjustment to normal conditions. The grain trade and the milling trade have suffered greatly in this readjustment.

The dealer is fortunate indeed who can show a profit upon his transactions for the current year and if he has made a gain, he is entitled to be called a "prophet," and should not be without honor even in his own country.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the swing of the pendulum will now become less violent; that we are rapidly approaching a period of normal prices and that business conditions from now forward will be pleasanter and more profitable.

Hostile Legislation.—As a natural result of the extraordinary conditions that have prevailed, the grain trade is now confronted with the usual amount of hostile legislation accompanied by a lot of new or re-vamped economic theories that theorists, idealists or grafters wish to foist upon the nation.

There has been passed by the House of Representatives and sent to the Senate, a measure known as the Capper-Tincher Bill, regulating future trading in grain. As originally proposed, this measure was designed to be beneficial in nature, in that it was to correct some evils that have naturally grown up about the systems of future trading. However, we are advised that just before its final passage by the House of Representatives, it was amended in such a way as to put the control of future trading absolutely in the hands of the Sec'y of Agriculture.

The grain trade, and in fact the whole business of the nation has had enough of government control of business. We have been promised by no less a personage than the President of the United States, that we were to have "more business in government and less Government in business."

During the war a semi-dictatorship was necessary for the proper functioning of war-time government. The grain trade more than any other line of business submitted gracefully and in the most patriotic and most self-sacrificial spirit to the supervision deemed necessary by wartime expediency, but we now most earnestly protest against unwarranted government supervision over our everyday transactions with dictatorial power placed in the hands of any one man or set of men, subject to the change in conditions of our political existence.

We respectfully submit that if there are evils in the present system of future trading that they should be corrected. It is this writer's personal opinion that wire houses should only be established in market centers and that ill-advised speculation by the gambling element by those who have no sense of market values and who are in no wise connected with the grain trade should not be permitted.

The corrective measures adopted by The Chicago Board of Trade seem to be in line with the most enlightened thought upon this subject and if it is necessary to make these measures effective by legislation, well and good, but to place the whole system of future trading under absolute governmental domination, is but a step towards placing the entire trade in government hands. This is not in accord with the best traditions of the republic.

We find the Buro of Markets of the Department of Agriculture tending to encroach upon our business by endeavoring to establish direct connection between the producer and the consumer and thus to eliminate the middleman. The success of the effort is not apparent. In fact, it is merely laughable. Yet the tendency and the thought is apparent and as middlemen performing a valuable function in economic dis-

tribution, we are warranted in protesting against this governmental tendency.

We have heard a great deal lately of the Com'ite of Seventeen and its farm marketing plan. There seems to be some fear in the minds of some of the grain trade as to the effect of this proposed action upon the established grain trade. To my mind the success of this plan is dependent upon the answer to four questions:

Does it fill an economic need?
Is it feasible and will it accomplish the things now being done by the established trade in a better and more economical way?

Has it the proper leadership?
Can it be properly financed?

If the Com'ite of Seventeen with the organization that it proposes to form, can do the things now being done by the established grain trade of the United States, better than it is now being done; if grain can be handled more economically and traffic move along lines of less resistance, then the movement deserves to succeed.

If we as independent grain dealers are not performing our functions along the lines of "the greatest good to the greatest number of our people," then we deserve to be supplanted by a newer and better system. However, history and investigation have gone to show that the grain trade as now established is handling the business of the nation in splendid fashion, and it is my belief that this new and impractical theory cannot be workable or result in economic good.

Our success must be based upon services rendered to our public. Therefore, it is meet, right and our bounden duty to improve our business methods to the end that we may render the very best possible service. To that end we should cultivate within this Ass'n mutual effort; a co-operative spirit and the idea of mutual helpfulness toward both the producing and consuming public that we serve.

Our interests as grain dealers are bound up with those of the producer of grain. We should therefore work in the closest harmony with the producers upon whom our livelihood depends. Improved agricultural methods in the marketing and the handling of grain upon the fairest possible margin, all are matters that should receive our earnest and continued attention. If we do these things in a public spirited way, we have little to fear from theoretic agitation.

We are pleased to report that the affairs of the Ass'n in the past year have been prosperous. Due to the unremitting efforts of your Sec'y and in spite of unsatisfactory business conditions, the Ass'n has shown a net gain in membership the past year of 84 members, and now consists of 608 members, representing 985 elevators in Kansas, eastern Colorado, southern Nebraska and northern Oklahoma. That it has been necessary to expel but one member during the year, speaks well for the ethical standards insisted on by this Ass'n.

Traffic Com'ite Recommended.—Owing to the great advance in freight rates within the past year, many readjustments of the rate bases thruout the country are taking place. In several cases brought before the Interstate Commerce Commission, your President has put in an appearance on behalf of the Ass'n to the end that none of our rights might be overlooked. Many more changes are pending or are likely to come up during the coming year. I therefore recommend that a Traffic Com'ite of three members be appointed by the incoming administration to co-operate with the Sec'y's office in seeing to it that the rights of this membership be properly protected in any matters that may arise.

W. C. Goffe, chairman of the Board of Trade Entertainment Committee announced the various entertainments provided for the enjoyment of the visiting dealers.

Geo. T. McDermott, Topeka, in the course of his address on Future Trading, said,

Ben L. Hargis, President Kansas City Board of Trade in discussing Can Legislation Make Prices? defended the grain exchanges and the right of the individual to deal in grain. Much of his address appeared in the Journal for May 25 on Page 861.

Secy. E. J. Smiley presented his annual report from which we take the following:

Secretary's Report.

The past year has brought many new problems to the grain industry. It has been many years since declines in prices have been as rapid and as disastrous to the elevator owner and operator. I think that had Gen. Sherman lived at this time, and had he been engaged in the grain business, he would have expressed

the same opinion of the grain business that he expressed of war in the sixties.

Many reasons have been assigned by many students of economy to explain this condition, and while the weight of opinion leans to economic conditions abroad being responsible for the rapid decline on all farm products, we are of the opinion that we were outwitted by our English cousins, who, knowing that we produced a supply in excess of domestic requirements, succeeded in forming a combination of foreign buyers who eliminated all competition between foreign buyers for our surplus food stuffs.

I am in a position to know that with but a few exceptions, the country elevator owner and operator, as well as the mills, have been suspended between the devil and the deep blue sea, since the 1920 crop commenced to move. Those that have made operating expenses, or profits, are of rare exception, and these exceptions have taken chances that nine years out of ten would have forced them into bankruptcy.

Not Opposed to Future Trading.—I believe that I voice the sentiment of a very large proportion of the membership of this Ass'n when I state that we are not opposed to future trading, as it affords protection to the purchasers of cash grain, but unless the Boards of Trade themselves clean house, the element known as "wire houses" can never again regain the confidence of the general public.

State Legislation.—Two bills, one known as the "Frizzell Bill" and the other known as the "Green Bill" were introduced in the state senate, the purpose of both of these bills being to prohibit future trading in grain. The authors of these bills doubtless were prompted in preparing and introducing same on account of the agitation throughout the country. Both of these measures were drastic; both were defeated, and I wish to thank every member of this Ass'n for the part he took in advising his representative and senator of the effect these measures would have on the grain trade.

Another bill, known as the "Administration Bill" providing for taxing of a personal income was introduced. In addition to the federal income tax this was to be.

The only legislation enacted at the last session by the Kansas legislature that would affect the interest of the grain trade was the warehouse bill, but inasmuch as this bill, or the part of it, referring to the licensing of elevator owners and operators as warehousemen, was left optional. I expect to present the objectionable features of this bill to the elevator owners and operators during the local meetings.

The grain trade in Kansas was more fortunate than those of other states in the grain territory. In this connection, I wish to state that if elevator owners and operators could only be made to realize the influence their letters and wires have with their representatives when bills affecting their interests are under consideration, it would not be necessary for our office to issue S. O. S. calls two or three times during the consideration of important bills. Please bear this in mind and when our state legislature again assembles, remember that a word from each of you will have greater effect than any lobby that might be maintained at Topeka in your interest.

Railroad Right of Way Rentals.—For the third time, we have introduced a bill in the Kansas legislature to give to the Public Utilities Commission of our state, authority to fix the rental value of land occupied by elevators and mills leased from a railroad company. At the preceding session of the Legislature, we succeeded in getting this bill thru the senate, but it lost out in the house. Without the enactment of a law similar to the law on the statute books of Iowa, tenants located on the railroad right of way are at the mercy of the carriers. One of our members advised us some time since that he was compelled to sign a lease covering a site 75x110 ft., located on railroad right of way for which he had been paying an annual rental of \$14.50, which was raised to \$108. He was given to understand that he must accept these terms or move off the right of way. The town where the plant was located experienced an oil boom and property adjacent to the railroad right of way had advanced in price. On receipt of this complaint, we filed same with the attorney of the Public Utilities Commission, but he advised that they had no jurisdiction.

We note a late ruling from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in which he states that the railroad commission and public utilities commissions of the different states, have, or should have, jurisdiction over railroad right of way.

We will make a further attempt to secure the enactment of a specific act giving the Public Utilities Commission of Kansas authority to decide the rental value of railroad right of way, where the carriers representative and tenant fail to agree as to such value. This is of great importance to every elevator owner and operator having property located on leased land, owned by the railroad company, as there is a disposition on the part of the carriers to advance rentals far beyond what the tenants should pay.

Examination of Scales.—I. C. C. Docket No. 9009, under the caption of "testing scales" provides "Scales in regular service shall be tested at least once a year and every 6 months, where practicable, by an inspector experienced in the testing of scales." In my opinion if shippers fail to have their shipping scales tested by a competent scale inspector at least once a year, carriers can, and probably will, refuse payment of claims for loss in transit.

An agreement was made with the carriers operating in Kansas and Oklahoma, known as the "Oklahoma plan" for the carriers to test all scales, i. e. platform, automatic, wagon and hopper scale, and where scales after the test were found not weighing correctly, adjustment, and repairs were made on the ground, for which a charge was made to partly cover the expense. We believe this plan was satisfactory to practically all shippers. For some reason, unknown to us, the scale department of the Santa Fe Ry. Co. has refused to continue this agreement. The scale departments of the U. P. R. R., the R. I., and probably the Mo. Pac. will continue this service, and we hope to have the Frisco and the Katy lines consent to continue this service on their lines.

A conference was held in Wichita, in February, and all of the carriers operating in the state, except the Burlington, were represented. It was our contention that unless the carriers' representatives were willing to make adjustments and repairs where found necessary, that the service of merely testing the scale was of little or no value to the shipper, as he would be compelled to go to the expense of securing a scale expert to make the necessary repairs and adjustments, or return the scale to the factory.

Railroad Rates.—While in the southwestern part of the state a short time ago, I called on a member of this Ass'n, and he told me that he had decided to withdraw from the Ass'n. When I asked him for a reason, he told me that "we had not succeeded in having rates on wheat reduced to pre-war basis." This made me think of the story of a passenger on a Pullman car that asked the porter to change a \$100 bill. The porter thanked him for the compliment. I really felt complimented to think that some one had the high opinion of our ability.

The existing freight rates are an outrage, but who is responsible? The Interstate Commerce Commission cannot be blamed as it is only attempting to carry out the terms of the Esch-Cummins bill. Responsibility for existing conditions rests on the U. S. Congress. It laid the foundation for the difficulties confronting business today when it passed the Adamson law. Having gotten the country into the pres-

ent mess, Congress should get it out. It should reduce transportation charges upon passengers and freight, and also reduce wages and give the producer some show. Congressman Tincher from the 7th Congressional district of Kansas has introduced a bill in Congress to do away with the railroad labor board. It provides for the abandonment of this board and a transfer of its powers and duties to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Taxing Sales.—Senator Smoot of Utah has introduced into the U. S. Senate a bill designed to revive the Federal tax law, by placing a sale tax on all sales and removing or taking off the excess profit tax. You can readily see what such a law would do to the grain merchant as cars of grain are sold several times and each sale would be taxed 1% if this law were enacted. It is our judgment that such a tax would revert back to the producer, as the tax would be deducted from the price. This bill, if enacted into law would place an undue burden on the legitimate grain dealers.

Discrimination in Distribution of Box Car Equipment.—During the past year, our office received numerous complaints of discrimination in distribution of box cars, especially at non-competitive points. I made a thoro investigation of one of these complaints, and found that a mill at St. John, Kansas, had been furnished with 90 cars from July 15 to Aug. 15, while the four elevators at that point, received only 11 cars. We filed a complaint with the Court of Industrial Relations and a hearing was granted, and as a result of this hearing, the court made the following order, effective Sept. 1:

"In case of inability of any railroad company or companies to supply all such shippers at any shipping point, making legal demand therefor, with the number of grain cars demanded, in accordance with the provisions of the statutes of Kansas, all cars available for grain shall be distributed in such manner, as if, possible, to keep all elevators demanding cars open and operating so as to enable all competitive purchasers in any community to participate in buying grain. In case it is impossible for any such railroad company to furnish sufficient grain cars to any shipping station to keep all the elevators open and operating, then and in that case all available grain cars shall be divided and distributed among such elevators and shippers, car and car about."

This order annulled I. C. C. order basing distribution of box cars on elevator capacity. In this contention, wish to state that we have just received advance notice of ruling of Interstate Commerce Commission Docket No. 11,441, complaint of the Hobart Mill & Elevator Co., Hobart, Okla. v. Director General as agent for the Frisco Ry. Co.

[This ruling is fully reported in the Grain Dealers Journal May 10, page 763, columns 2 and 3.]

We believe this is the first instance of record where the commission has showed a willingness to allow reparation when discrimination in the distribution of box car equipment was proven.

Government Scale Between Grades.—This government scale should be discontinued at once. There may have been good reasons for the grain corporation to have adopted this scale when wheat was worth \$2.20 basis Kansas City guaranteed by the government, but since prices have declined to near pre-war prices, there is absolutely no justice in this differential being maintained. I had fully expected other organizations of like character as ours would have taken some action on this proposition, at their annual meetings, but if any such action has been taken, we have not been advised of it. Quotations in the daily price current at Kansas City show that Nos. 2 and 3 grades of wheat have sold on the exchange floor in Kansas City for the same and in some instances above the price of No. 1. I hope the resolutions com'ite will make a note of this suggestion and bring it out in a resolution condemning the practice.

Trade Rules.—At our last annual meeting held in Wichita last May an entire session, and those of you who were present will remember that it was a long one, was given over to the changing of our trade rules. It develops that our amended rules differ from the trade rules of the Texas and Oklahoma Ass'ns. It has been suggested that the trade rules of the 3 ass'ns shall be made uniform, as the 3 organizations have a com'ite, known as the Tri-State Appeals Com'ite to which all trade differences may be submitted from the decision of the arbitration com'ite of the state organizations. It has been suggested by the Sec'y's of the Texas and Oklahoma Ass'ns that our organization appoint a com'ite to meet with the com'ites of these organizations to prepare uniform trade rules. I would strongly recommend the appointment of a com'ite by the pres. to meet com'ites from the Texas and Oklahoma Ass'ns with a view of establishing uniform trade rules among the 3 organizations.

Local Meetings.—We will endeavor to arrange for a series of local meetings to be held in the month of June and fore part of July, in the following places: Joplin and St. Joe, Mo. (Joint meetings); Iola, Salina, Dodge City, Liberal, Coldwater, Concordia, Downs, Philippsburg, Colby, Atwood, and Marysville, Kan., and McCook, Neb., and Denver, Colo. Those of you

who have heretofore attended these local meetings, we believe, realize their importance.

The coming year is full of uncertainty. It would appear like Ishmael of old, that every man's hand is against the grain merchant. He is charged by the farmer with exacting unreasonable margins of profits.

The agitator is now attempting to convince the producer as well as the consumer that if you are entirely eliminated, and be given the opportunity to demonstrate his ability in marketing the product of the soil, the condition of mankind throughout the country would be better. The Bureau of Markets is assisting, or attempting to assist in your elimination at public expense.

Pres. Washer appointed the following committee:

Resolutions: C. C. Isely, Dodge City, Kan., J. M. Rankin, Cambridge, Nebr., and C. A. Kalbfleisch, Harlan, Kan.

Pres. Washer called upon the veteran Secy. Bigelow of the Kansas City Board of Trade who congratulated the Ass'n on the splendid addresses presented and assured them of the fairness and efficiency sought by the grain exchange and of the willingness of the Board of Trade to improve its service in every way possible. Adjourned to Wednesday morning.

Wednesday Morning Session.

The Wednesday morning session was called to order at 10:30 by Pres. Washer, who introduced Prof. M. E. Melchers of the Kans. Agri. College who said: The condition of wheat over Kansas is due to a new disease called foot rot of the wheat plant. The disease is first indicated by yellow spots in the field. If you pull up the plant the lower joint is black. Affected plants are short and stunted. In one county several fields which had their yields reduced five bushels last year, will produce little wheat this year. It resembles Australian take-all. It is in Ford, Dodge, Pawnee and Dickinson counties. It will not take the crop of the state, but where the same soil is replanted to wheat year after year this fungus disease will greatly reduce the yield. The only way to obtain relief is to rotate the crops. Around the yellow spots which were first noticed early in May, the plants are normal. I am going into Northeastern Kansas for the Agricultural College to learn extent of damage.

C. C. Isely, Dodge City in addressing the dealers on What Interest Does the Wheat Grower and Grain Dealer Have in America Being a World Banker? said

S. R. Duckett, Topeka manager of the Ass'n Traffic and Claim Dept. reported on the work of his dept. and dwelt at length on the persistent efforts of the Railroad Claim Agents to prevent the payment of any claims. One railroad claim adjuster bragged that his payments for three months had not averaged over 25% of the face of the claims. Another adjuster of a trunk line was content with a record of 50% adjustments.

Dealers owe it to themselves to read carefully I. C. C. doc. 9009 that they may learn the weighing facilities needed to secure the acceptance of their weights.

B/L Clause 3 limits the time for the payment of loss and damage claims and shippers have been barred from thousands of dollars of claims justly due them. If you have not time to prepare an authenticated claim give carrier formal notice of claim and later amend your claim.

If a claim is worth filing it is worth sending by registered mail. We find that many claim agents deny receipt of claim even when sent by registered mail. When they are presented with the receipt they signed they give in.

The railroad claim agents try to take advantage of every small technicality to defeat shippers claims.

Adjournment 2 P. M.

Wednesday Afternoon Session.

The Wednesday Afternoon Session was called to order by Secy. Smiley with a good attendance notwithstanding the heat and a game of baseball.



J. D. Mead, Ft. Scott, Kan.
Pres.-Elect Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

T. E. Brentnall, General Scale Inspector of the U. P. R. R. in addressing the dealers on Methods of Care of Scales said,

Weighing facilities of the U. S. have long excelled all others. After a conference of scale experts they decided it was necessary to have three standards for track scales of 60, 75 and 100 tons capacity, the purpose being to secure better weighing facilities.

Years ago track scales were installed in a haphazard manner, often being set upon ties.

We used to hang hopper scales on the wall like a bird cage, anywhere the elevator man could spare space.

Automatic scales have come to stay and nearly every elevator is so equipped. They are light and easily installed. If you buy a high grade scale it will wear and do the work. Let us surround the automatic scale with the best conditions attainable.

Recently I asked two experienced scale inspectors of my dept., how many users know how to care for and adjust automatic scales? One replied 80%, the other 85% of the operators do not understand the adjustment of their automatic scale or attempt to take care of the scale. Generally our inspectors find the scales covered with dust and dirt and no attempt is made to adjust the scale to different grains. Users admit they do not know how to balance their automatic scales and some brag their scale has never been touched. Something must be done to induce the elevator operators to learn their scales. We are trying to help elevator owners to handle their automatic scales. When they understand their scales and take care of them they will get better service.

Hopper scales built into the frame of the building need better supports. We generally put eight 2x8 inch planks under the hopper scale so as to insure rigidity. We are trying to get away from wood supports for hopper scales and to support them direct from the foundation without any connection with the building.

We want to help you to correct weights. Unless your scales are right your business is wrong. Our inspectors find scales that have not been repaired in five years, some have not been inspected for ten years or overhauled for twenty years and yet the owner of this old scale frowns whenever his shipping weights do not hold out.

In order to authenticate any of your claims you must have an accurate record of all weights, something you can swear to. Do not overlook the fact that it is to your interest to watch the working of your automatic scale. Counters may count drafts correctly, but it is up to you to know that both scales and counters are working accurately.

Jas. T. Bradley, Vice-Pres. of the Commercial Trust Co., addressed the dealers on the Financial Situation. In the course of his remarks he assured the dealers that they would

be able to get all the money needed to market the new crop. The prices of grain were the first to come down, but everything else must come down. It is coming down. When business gets onto a substantial basis it will revive and I believe we will experience greater business prosperity than we have ever experienced. The basis of the prosperity is thrift and industry. Everybody must co-operate in order to get back to normalcy. All must get to work and save.

The people of this country spent and paid out more money for automobiles during the last four years than the railroads cost this country. The repair bill last year for Kansas automobiles exceeded \$52,000,000. While our people were riding around they were not producing; they were wasting.

We will be thru the depression before two years. Tribulation and trouble which test the patience of our people make great men. Our country is the richest in the world, the greatest in production. We have more people who can read and write than any other nation.

Adjourned to 9:30 a. m., Thursday.

Thursday Morning Session.

The Thursday morning session was called to order at 10:40 o'clock by Secy. Smiley who introduced B. E. Clement, Pres. of the Grain Dealers' Nat'l Ass'n, the silver-tongued orator of Texas, who addressed the dealers on Cooperative Marketing and the Bureau of Markets. His address appeared in the Journal for May 25, page 857.

Prolonged applause and a rising vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Clement for his able address.

J. P. McGowan, vice pres. of the Mississippi Valley Ass'n, addressed the dealers on the work of the Ass'n, especially as relates to rates of freight and routings. Water transportation will reduce our freight rates and make it possible for the producers of the Mississippi Valley Ass'n to compete in all markets.

Recently we had a line of 13 barges towed from St. Louis to New Orleans carrying the equivalent of 13 train loads and with one crew. That insures reduced cost of transportation.

Our Ass'n is interested in the development of our waterways and cheaper transportation. Our membership is made up of 1,100 commercial organizations similar to yours.

We hope to develop many export markets now closed to us by reason of the high cost of transportation.

When our barge lines are in operation the saving should amount to 6 to 8 cts. per bushel to you.

Adjourned to 2 p. m.

Thursday Afternoon Session.

The last session was called to order at 2:30 with J. D. Mead, Fort Scott, in the chair.

W. K. Vandiver, in discussing the maintenance of Industrial sidetracks, reviewed the different rules and regulations under the U. S. Railroad Administration.

Some carriers have been attempting to raise their ground rentals to exorbitant figures, but fortunately the grain elevator men are slow to sign leases at the new figures. I have yet to hear of any carriers forcing one grain man to vacate elevator site in favor of a new dealer.

Where an elevator is moved at the convenience and on the order of the railroad, it should pay the cost of the moving unless the lease provided to the contrary.

The I. C. C. is agreeable to railroads docking shortage claims $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% but the R. I. R. R. was taking $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1%. The objectors to automatic scale weights should hold off until these scales have been given a thoro tryout.

Demurrage charges are now on a prewar basis and I feel certain no change will be attempted on this crop.

The National Ass'n is supporting two bills in Congress which are designed to abolish war taxes on transportation charges.

Freight rates must come down. Low priced commodities can not be shipped any distance and be profitably marketed.

The wages paid labor by some railroads in 1914 was 40 to 43 cents of each dollar received, while in 1920 wages had advanced so that they absorbed 62 to 65 cts. of each dollar received. When wages come down it will be easy to obtain reductions in our rates of freight.

J. D. Mead of Ft. Scott, Kan., in discussing the Expense of Operating County Elevator, said:

Sec'y Smiley presented the following financial statement which was received and ordered filed:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR 1920.	
Bal. on hand, Jan. 1, 1920.....	\$ 2,236.76
Received membership fees and dues...	10,442.35
Received advertising and directories..	1,844.85
	<hr/> \$14,523.96

DISBURSEMENTS.

Postage	\$ 229.00
Telephone and telegraph.....	101.74
Printing	1,020.95
Office supplies	307.78
Rent	372.00
Taxes	4.24
Dues—Chamber of Commerce—Topeka and Wichita	47.50
Refund sight drafts	38.00
National dues	476.00
Expense annual meeting	65.00
President's traveling expense	89.35
Secretary's traveling expense	740.73
Salary account	5,530.00

	<hr/> \$9,072.29
Bal. on hand Jan. 1, 1921.....	\$5,451.67

\$14,523.96

J. D. Mead, chairman of the Auditing Com'te, presented its report confirming figures of the Treasurer's report. The report was accepted and filed.



First Section Dealers at Kansas City Meeting of Kansas Ass'n.

H. L. Shellenberger of the Arbitration Comite reported 11 cases heard during the year. He recommended the use of confirmation blanks and the correction of differences immediately they are discovered. Where confirmations do not agree it appears that the minds did not meet and no sale was made. If such a case were presented to the Arbitration Comite the costs of the case should be divided between the contestants.

The Arbitration Comite would prefer to have all cases presented in writing. Documentary evidence is better in case of an appeal. Oral hearings are expensive, some of them involving a stenographic expense of \$10 or \$15.

I suggest that the Arbitration rules be changed so as to provide for the payment of the expense of the arbitrators in oral hearings and the expense of stenography.

Upon motion, Rule 4 of Arbitration Rules was amended so as to substitute a graduated fee for the \$10 deposited with the Secretary. Hereafter, in cases involving \$25 or less a fee of \$10 must be deposited; \$25 to \$100 a fee of \$15; \$100 to \$500 a fee of \$20; \$500 and over a fee of \$25.

Arbitration Rule 8 was amended so that in case of oral hearings held at the request of either party to the controversy the actual expenses in excess of the fees established by rule 4 may be assessed by the Arbitration Comite.

Sec'y Smiley read the report of Resolutions Comite and the following were adopted:

Resolutions.

Reaffirm Confidence in Grain Exchanges.

WHEREAS many unfair laws providing for the regulation, supervision and taxation of the grain exchanges are being sought which would badly cripple our present grain marketing machinery without attempting to provide any substitute guide to market values, and

Whereas, these well regulated public trading places throughout their years of slow development have striven to establish the sanctity of contracts to the end that the influence of all buying and selling on the grain exchanges shall be accurately reflected in the market price, and

Whereas, the grain exchanges make possible the expeditious marketing of grain at any time on a narrower margin than any other commodity is marketed, be it

RESOLVED by the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n in Kansas City, this 26th day of May, that we believe that the grain exchanges afford the most efficient and the most dependable method of marketing grain yet devised, and we would consider it an economical blunder of grave import to the entire world for Congress to enact laws placing the grain business at the mercy of one man or under rigid regulations which will cripple the exchanges or prevent the trades there made reflecting the true market value of the grains traded in; and be it further

Resolved, that we reaffirm our full confidence in the ability and eagerness of the grain exchanges to correct every abuse which may arise in future trading to the end that all suspicion of market manipulation shall be removed.

Ask Discontinuance of Differentials.

WHEREAS, the differentials now existing between different grades of grain and provided for in all purchase contracts should be discontinued, and our President is hereby instructed to appoint a committee of three to meet with

the proper officials of the Kansas City Board of Trade with a view of having the present differentials discontinued.

Ask Reduction of Freight Rates.

WHEREAS, the reduction in the value of grain at consuming points coupled with the excessive transportation charges have greatly reduced the amount that is left as net proceeds for the producer of the grain at country stations and

Whereas, the incentive to exert himself in producing grain with such prices on those now being offered for his product is very slight, and

Whereas, it appears that the rates are a result of the so-called 6% section of the Transportation Act which took effect on March 1, 1920, the said section instructing the Interstate Commerce Commission to lay freight rates upon traffic that will yield as near as may be 6% upon the value of the railroad property devoted to the public use, and

Whereas, the Interstate Commerce Commission through its Chairman in a public address stated that freight rates could not be reduced because they had not yielded the 6% to the railroads which the Transportation Act undertook to assure them of and no relief can apparently be expected from the Interstate Commerce Commission in view of this statement from its Chairman; now therefore be it

Resolved, that it is the sense of this Convention of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, held at Kansas City on May 26, 1921, that freight rates on grain and grain products should be substantially reduced by congressional action in one form or another, and be it

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to each member of the Kansas delegation in the House and Senate of the United States with a personal letter asking their best attention.

Bureau of Markets.

The continued activities of the Bureau of Markets along lines identical to the grain trade.

The Federal Cooperation with State Governments in support of County Agents, and the denial on the part of the Chief of the Bureau of its responsibility for, or its control of the pernicious activities of said County Agents.

The activity of Agents from the Bureau of Markets in all parts of the Country with the Committee of Seventeen aiding and abetting the creation of small and large cooperative organizations, whose avowed purpose is to destroy the established order of commerce in grain.

The insistence of said Department upon the passage of laws designed to accomplish new and dangerous accretions of power, the use of which would be unwise, the abuse of which would be destructive, admonishes those who have devoted their lives and their energies to the building up of unfettered commerce in grain, of the grave danger not alone to this branch of commerce, but to all commerce through the desertion of those principles that have guided this nation from its beginning, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the grain dealers of Kansas in convention assembled, call upon the Congress of the United States to pass such laws governing the Bureau of Markets, and restrict appropriations so that the activities of the Bureau of Markets may be confined to the proper functions of Government.

Want Fair Basis for Site Rentals.

RESOLVED that it is the sense of this meeting that our Secretary continue his efforts to secure the enactment of a specific act giving the Public Utilities Commission of the State of Kansas full authority to fix and determine the value of all railroad right-of-way in Kansas; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the members of this Ass'n are requested to see their representatives before the next general election, and

secure pledge from them that they will give such measure their support.

Oppose Turnover Tax.

WHEREAS, a bill has been introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Smoot, known as Senate Bill 202, designed to revise the Federal Tax Law by placing a sales tax on all sales and eliminating the excess profit tax, and

Whereas, this bill, if enacted into law, would force the collection of a one percent tax on each and every turn-over on every sale of grain, therefore, be it

RESOLVED that we are unalterably opposed to the enactment of any law placing a sales tax on grain or grain products, believing that this tax would revert back to the producer, and be it further

RESOLVED that our Secretary be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to our United States Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The election of officers resulted in the selection of J. D. Mead of Fort Scott for President; Vice-Pres., J. T. Byrnes, St. Marys, Kan.; Sec'y-Treas., E. J. Smiley, Topeka, Kan. Directors: 1st district, F. A. Derby, Topeka; 3rd district, Roy W. Cox, Elsmore; Nebraska, E. L. Brown, Chester.

H. L. Strong, Wichita: The trade rules of the southwestern ass'ns are at variance while in the interests of all they should be uniform. The arbitrators are the best judges as to the rules needed. I move that we have as our rule making comite for the coming year the members of the arbitration comite and the Directors of the Ass'n.

A. H. Bennett, Topeka: I move that in keeping with the suggestion of the Secretary that the President appoint a comite of two to confer with the comites from the Oklahoma and the Texas Ass'ns in hope of drafting uniform trade rules for the three ass'ns.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Convention Notes.

From St. Louis came G. M. Davies.

Omaha sent Frank Foltz representing Maney Grain Co.

From Texas came B. E. Clement, Waco, and G. J. Horne and son, Perryton.

Hutchinson sent R. Pague and Dr. Rose representing the Southwest Grain Co. and Fred M. Smith.

Tod Sloan is using every kind of hair restorer obtainable, but denies obtaining satisfactory results.

Colorado shippers included R. M. Farquar, Flagler; J. M. Fitzgerald, Akron; George Maag, Wray; M. I. Wagey, Yuma.

Representatives from Atchison were W. D. Washer of the W. S. Washer Grain Co. and R. T. Willett, sec'y, Atchison Board of Trade.

The St. Joseph delegation were J. W. Dailey, E. C. Roberts, E. M. Loutch, John Rawlins, W. F. Geiger, A. J. Brunswig, A. C. Muench, F. J. Watts.

Missouri shippers present were J. W. Boyd, Joplin; Chas. Bradshaw, Oak Grove; J. J. Culp, Warrensburg; A. J. Mann, Clinton; W. J. Straley, Archie.



Middle Section Annual Convention Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n at Kansas City.

H. L. Christy, Wichita, "severely shocked" his many friends. (He had an electric battery up his sleeve.)

Less than 200 dealers got railroad certificates when buying tickets to the convention, so all paid full carfare home.

From Topeka came A. H. Bennett, F. A. Derby, C. L. Parker, S. W. Grubb, H. O. Harding and J. H. Dougan.

Samples of the short headed and short strawed wheat grown near Opeland, Kan., were exhibited by Geo. A. Smith, mgr. of the Equity Co-op. Exchange at Opeland.

Wichita representatives were E. M. Kelly, H. L. Christy and wife, W. F. McCullough, E. F. Beyer, W. J. Kopp, Otto Buecke, L. Powell, P. Morton, O. E. Bedell, J. Nebergall.

B. C. Christopher & Co. entertained their friends in special rooms of the Coates House during the convention and saw to it that all of their customers were well cared for.

FIRE insurance men in attendance included Geo. A. Wells, sec'y, and C. E. Sherman, gen. agt., Western Grain Dealers Ins. Co., F. S. Rexford and J. T. Peterson, representing the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

Oklahoma dealers present included G. M. Cassidy, Tonkawa; E. J. Horne, Beaver; J. H. McCrady, Yewed; Frank O'Bannon, Claremore; F. G. Olson, Guthrie; J. T. Stout, Blackwell; T. Conner Cones, Ben Feuquay and Wm. Randels of Enid.

SOUVENIRS distributed included pencils by Moore-Lawless Grain Co., penholders by Henry Lichtig & Co., blotters by E. E. Roahen Grain Co., C. M. Clark Grain Co. and Trapp-Gohr-Donovan Co., rulers by Henry Lichtig & Co., and the Standard Steel Works.

Nebraska shippers present were: W. C. Evans, Tecumseh; P. B. Cruise, Hubbell; E. L. Brown, Chester; J. F. Gregory, Reynolds; W. H. Kelley, Edgerton; A. T. Schoenfield, Deschler; W. C. Dehnke, Stratton; E. May, Hastings; C. D. Ward, Dorchester; W. B. Hall, Liberty; J. M. Rankin, Cambridge; R. W. Chitwood, Franklin.

The identification badges were furnished by the Star Engineering Co., the registration being in charge of Tom Curless and Miss Ruckel, ably assisted by F. S. Rexford of the Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co. Only 456 visitors from out of town registered. The badges of the Kansas City dealers and solicitors bore their names printed in legible type.

T. D. Savage, who travels the Southwest for the Murphy Grain Co., took Tom Blue, who was attending the annual convention, out to get a view of the city from the cliffs in his new Ford coupe, but as he started down Kersey Coats Drive the car skidded over a 50-foot embankment. Mr. Savage suffered many painful injuries, while Mr. Blue got off with a broken collar bone. The jitney was smashed to small particles.

ENTERTAINMENT: The ladies were taken on an automobile trip over the city's magnificent drives and boulevards and landed at the Hillcrest Country Golf Club for luncheon. The same evening all visitors were the favored guests of the Board of Trade at a most enjoyable minstrel show at the Gaity Theatre. The entertainment com'te was composed of W. C. Goffe, chairman, Jas. N. Russell, Allen Logan, Wm. Murphy, F. C. Hoose, H. B. Ragan, W. M. Sloan.

MACHINERY EXHIBITS included: An air operated model of a Trapp Dump by J. C. Williams, G. E. Winslade and C. L. Trapp of the Trapp-Gohr-Donovan Co.; a model of a Globe Dump by F. S. Harshbarger of the Globe Machinery & Supply Co.; a full sized Bird Shipping Scale by J. A. Chadwick and John Grosseth of the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.; carbon removers and dump models by F. W. Lehrack; a model of an Olson Dump exhibited by E. W. Olson; a full size 10-ton steel frame truck scale by R. T. Carey of the Howe Scale Co.; a Richardson Wheat and Oats Separator, a truck dump model and a Wilford dry measure mixture demonstrated by R. T. Carey and O. H. Bollum of the Richardson Grain Separator Co.; a truck dump model by A. T. Gibson of the Omaha Steel Works; a Fairbanks Grain Tester by R. B. Talioferro and C. E. Christoph of Fairbanks, Morse Co.

SUPPLY trade men present included O. H. Bollum; W. L. Brandon, of the Brandon Construction Co.; F. L. Callicotte, sales mgr., Howe Scale Co.; R. T. Carey; J. A. Chadwick, repte. the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.; C. E. Christoph, repte. Fairbanks-Morse Co.; L. Crane, repte. the Western Rock Salt Co.; F. C. Dennis, repte. the Howe Scale Co.; F. E. Dorsey, repte. S. Howes & Co.; Henry C. Draver, Kansas City, repte. Randolph Driers; Albert T. Gibson, repte. the Omaha Steel Works; John Grosseth, repte. the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.; F. S. Harshbarger, repte. the Globe Machinery & Sply. Co.; F. W. Lehrack, H. R. Miller and E. A. Mathews, repte. the Richardson Scale Co.; F. J. Murphy, repte. the Invincible Grain Cleaner Co.; E. W. Olson, repte. the Olson Gravity Truck & Wagon Dump; C. L. Trapp, G. E. Winslade and J. C. Williams, repte. the Trapp-Gohr-Donovan Co.; R. B. Taliaferro, repte. the Fairbanks-Morse Co.; E. L. Throgmorton and C. W. Bleuler, Memphis, Tenn., repte. the Overseas Forwarding Co.; Roy M. Wyatt of Horner & Wyatt.

Kansas shippers in attendance included: T. J. Able, Silver Lake; P. N. Allin, Coffeyville; C. M. Alsaph, Kirwin; O. D. Amend, Cummings; A. B. Anderson, Harlan; C. E. Andrews, Carden; E. N. Bailey, Baileyville; H. F. Baker, Askerville; J. M. Bane, Claudell; Paul Barher, Harper; E. P. Barnett, Wellsville; C. E. Benedict, Chanute; C. C. Bishop, Mankato; W. S. Boltcn, Rossville; M. E. Boulware, Modale; Wm. Bower, Pamon; W. G. Bracken, Elkhart; G. C. Brown, Minneapolis; Tom Brown, Belpre; T. I.

Byrnes, St. Marys; G. Casebier, McLouth; M. Christy, Baltey; G. O. Collins, Delavan; E. N. Ccnquest, Atwood; C. E. Cook, Louisburg; P. C. Cook, Wellsville; P. Cosandier, Onaga; Ray Cox, Elsmore; H. L. Cox, Cedarvale; Homer Crosby, St. Francis; A. J. Davis, Altamont; Scott Dillon, Portage; W. J. Dietrich, Saffordville; R. W. Dockstader, Beloit; B. Dodson, Bellaire; F. J. Dumond, Buffalo; W. J. Dyer, LaCynge; J. O. East, Claudell; Geo. I. Edmisson, Englewood; D. A. Eichenaur, Durham; Jas. Fagan, Greenleaf; B. H. Fessenden, Hillsdale; B. Finch, Prairie View; P. J. Fulcomer, Belleville; J. F. Futhey, Deerfield; O. T. Gebhart, Home; F. K. Goodrich, Belleville; J. L. Graham, Horton; J. M. Graham, Harlan; W. H. Gray, Downs; Ed Hagen, Rockcreek; G. B. Harper, Silver Lake; Ed Helm, Lakeview; A. J. Heyden, Girard; R. P. Hughes, Delavan; S. E. Hunt, Wellsville; C. C. Isely, Dodge City; Jos. Jansek, Ellsworth; Chas. Jerome, Corning; A. Johnson, Kanona; G. W. Johnson, Levan; Peter Johnson, Netawaka; C. A. Kalbfleisch, Harlan; T. B. Kelly, Muscotah; F. W. Keopp, Home; Walter Konantz, Uniontown; J. R. Ladlie, Liberty; W. A. Landon, Kanona; J. C. Lanning, Sabetha; J. M. Lydick, Lindsborg; A. J. McMahon, Beattie; J. M. McMaries, Joffs; J. D. Mead, Ft. Scott; J. J. Metts, Herndon; C. C. Miller, White City; H. R. Miller, Delia; C. W. Miner, Atwood; K. R. Mohn, Beaver; C. H. Montgomery, Ross; M. O. Mowrey, Luray; C. S. Nealy, Soldier; I. Nixon, Oquallah; J. N. Nydick, Hamlin; L. C. Pierce, St. Francis; Will Peterson, Clay Center; H. H. Peterson, Alta Vista; R. J. Rees, Allen; C. E. Rice, Athol; A. H. Riederer, Green; G. Roberts, Formoso; G. B. Ross, Ottawa; H. V. Rounds, Cherryvale; T. B. Salmans, Bellaire; J. M. Sewell, Manhattan; R. E. Sheldon, Udell; G. H. Smith, Copeland; H. H. Starkweather, Clay Center; J. A. Stinson, Oberlin; A. E. Thomson, Aurora; H. Thu'oweit, Mercer; E. E. Vickers, Pomon; J. H. Voss, Hillsdale; C. L. Ward, Norcastle; R. C. Webb, Conway; G. A. Wellerstedt, Lindsborg; E. M. White, St. Marys; Tom White, St. Marys.

Will Farmers Sign?

The U. S. Grain Growers Inc. is evidently planning to control the grain business as suits its interests in utter disregard of the rights and interests of everyone else. Article VIII of Section 13 of the contract which farmers are asked to sign provides,

The Board of Directors shall provide out of the proceeds from the sale of grain for the acquisition by itself, or through subsidiaries and other agencies, or facilities necessary for the efficient, prompt, and economical handling, processing, transporting and exporting of the grain of its members, and shall issue certificates of deduction representing the same in such form, in the manner, and at such times as the Board of Directors shall determine. The said certificates shall be assignable by endorsement, but shall not be deemed as obligations of the association with definite or other maturity; they shall not bear interest and shall not represent any obligations or rights other than proportionate ownership in certain assets held by the association which shall not be separable or subject to distribution during the life of the association except at the option of the Board of Directors.

In other words the farmers must give the U. S. G. G. complete control of his grain and the proceeds from its sale without guaranty or security. The country elevator operator stands ready to pay cash upon delivery of the grain and assumes all the responsibilities of ownership immediately upon its delivery.



Third Section Grain Dealers at Annual Convention Kansas Ass'n.

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARKANSAS

Texarkana, Ark.—The Temple McCoy Grain Co. will probably build an elvtr. some time late in the fall.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—Chief Grain Inspector Chester Silcox has appointed Elmer B. Belt, as deputy grain sampler for San Diego.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Fletcher J. Swan, an employee of the Grain Exchange here, for several years, has resigned and June 1, became associated with S. C. Dunlap.

Oakland, Cal.—The Oakland Grain & Produce Exchange is being formed with the full endorsement of the Chamber of Commerce. The Exchange will limit its membership to 50 for the time being.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The first assessment made on the stockholders of the Globe Grain & Milling Co., (Assessment No. 1), amounting to 10%, has been called for by the directors of the company.

San Francisco, Cal.—Fred N. Bigelow, sec'y of the State Market Commission for 4 years has resigned to become mgr. of the newly organized California Farm Buro Exchange, June 1. The exchange is in reality, the sales company of the California Farm Buro Grain Elvtrs. Corporation which has been conducting a campaign for the handling of grain in bulk in this state.

CANADA

Melfort, Sask.—The Searle Grain Co., Ltd., has been incorporated for \$250,000.

Hodgeville, Sask.—The Saskatchewan Co-op. Elvtr. Co. will build a 35-000-bu. elvtr. at this station and one at Spalding.

Winnipeg, Man.—Geo. Bingham, who was for many years interested in the trade here, has applied for membership in the Grain Exchange. He will be welcomed heartily by his old friends.

Port Colborne, Ont.—It has been positively stated that the elvtrs. at this port will be enlarged. Since the opening of navigation the elvtrs. have been filled and many thousands of bus. of grain are afloat waiting to be unloaded.

Rosthern, Sask.—The new elvtr. of the Saskatchewan Co-op. Elvtr. Co., containing a carload of oats and 2,000 bus. of wheat, was struck by lightning at 12 midnight, May 26, and is a total loss. Only the heavy downpour of rain saved the rest of the company's building.

COLORADO

Simla, Colo.—B. A. Balt is mgr. for the Farmers Co-op. Co. who operates an elvtr. here.—E. E. Grey, mgr. C. C. Isely Lumber Co.

Denver, Colo.—T. H. Kelly, formerly mgr. for the Midland Elvtrs. Co., with headquarters at Idaho Falls, Ida., has been promoted to the managership of the Rocky Mountain Grain Co. here, which is the selling agency of the Midland company.

Denver, Colo.—The Denver dealers are working hard on their plans for the meeting here June 30 and July 1. We are inviting the shippers of New Mexico, Western Kansas and Western Nebraska, and of course those of our own state. Last year we had about 500 present and we want to equal or beat that record. We are planning excellent entertainment and expect everyone will have a good time and get better acquainted.—T. D. Phelps, T. D. Phelps Grain Co.

Ordway, Colo.—The Crowley County Milling & Mercantile Co., has been completely reorganized and reincorporated under the name

the United States Milling & Elvtr. Co. with elvtrs. at Eads and Brandon, Colo., and will buy others along the Mo. Pac. M. E. Fuller, pres. of the company retains his interests in the company and will be active in its management. H. E. Aldrich and W. H. Crisman are also active members of the organization.

Wray, Colo.—There are two farmers' companies here, the Farmers Co-op. Union Elvtr. Co., Frank Holcomb, mgr., and the Farmers Equity Union Exchange Co., Geo. Maag, mgr. This company is enlarging its elvtr. and putting in new leg, suction fan and manlift. The Birchard Construction Co. is doing the work. The Farmers Homestake Milling & Elvtr. Co. recently bot the property of the Wray Mills Co., which has been dissolved, and are now in possession. They are going to build a 300-bbl. concrete mill and an elvtr. to replace the house burned June 9.—Elmer Olsen. (The plant will be built on the C., B. & Q. right of way.)

IDAHO

Idaho Falls, Ida.—Geo. Fitzpatrick, mgr. of the St. Anthony Branch of the Midland Elvtrs. Co., has succeeded T. H. Kelly as mgr. of the same interests in this section. Mr. Kelly will go to Denver where he will be mgr. for the Rocky Mountain Grain Co. the selling organization of the company.

ILLINOIS

Coles, Ill.—Morris & Stone have recently installed a new U. S. Corn Sheller.

Seymour, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is trying to re-organize.—Wm. Murray.

Orleans, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. has recently installed a new U. S. Corn Sheller.

Auburn, Ill.—P. S. Bronaugh will carry flour and feed as side lines at his elvtr. in future.

Elmwood, Ill.—The new elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. will be equipped with U. S. Sheller & Cleaner.

Farmersville, Ill.—Delbert Freeman has resigned as mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co., effective July 1.

Stewart, Ill.—Shearer & Co. have bot the elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and now have 2 elvtrs. here.

Jenkins (Clinton p. o.), Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been organized here and temporary officers elected.

Williamsfield, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. is negotiating for the purchase of the elvtr. of Davis Bros. & Kinson.

Barnes (Normal p. o.), Ill.—We have installed a suction fan in our elvtr.—T. J. Hadley, mgr. Barnes Grain Co.

Roberts, Ill.—The property of the Roberts Co-op. Grain Co., including 2 elvtrs., is to be sold at public auction July 2.

Sadorus, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will be reorganized on the co-op. plan and will increase its capital stock to \$50,000.

Serena, Ill.—Ed. Bernard has succeeded C. J. Williams as mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. Mr. Williams has gone to De Kalb.

Montrose, Ill.—C. D. Wyatt, formerly agt. for Paul Kuhn & Co. is no longer here. He lives in Seattle, Wash.—C. W. Young, successor.

St. David, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will build a new warehouse of fire-proof construction, 16x50 ft. as an addition to its elvtr.

Jerseyville, Ill.—Andrew Schreiber, for 35 years mgr. of the elvtr. of the Standard-Tilton Milling Co., here, died recently at the age of 60.

Cairo, Ill.—H. V. Lind has been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade and Lester H. Rich has posted his membership for transfer.

Leonore, Ill.—The Leonore Farmers Elvtr. Co. will be succeeded by the Leonore Co-op. Grain Co., which will operate on the co-op. plan.

Ed. Anderson, Indianapolis and J. A. Simpson, Jr., Minonk, Ill., have recently been admitted to membership in the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Springfield, Ill.—Consideration of the Lantz Bill, No. 283, aimed at the Boards of Trade in this state, was postponed until June 14th, after a stormy session June 8.

Plano, Ill.—The Plano Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. will deal in building material, fuel, grain, live stock. L. J. Kerns, L. Vilmin, E. B. Griswold and W. M. Foster are interested.

Lenzburg, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated for \$40,000 by Wm. H. Petri, Geo. V. Eckert and others. A. Schickedantz is mgr. of the elvtr., the company recently bot of Lortz & Nord.

Doran, Ill.—Seaman & Morris will build a new cob house and a work house and will install corn cleaner, engine, boiler, drives, and wagon scale. They will also remodel and raise the office and elvtr.—Ed. Morris.

Surrey, Ill.—The elvtr. of the J. C. South Grain Co., containing 6,000 bus. of grain, burned recently with a loss of \$12,000. The insurance will cover about half the amount. The fire is that to have been due to tramps who have frequently broken into the elvtr.

Clinton, Ill.—C. L. Smith, who has been mgr. for the De Witt County Co-op. Grain Co. for the last year, has resigned but will remain until a new man can take his place. Mr. Smith formerly owned an elvtr. at Craig but sold it to the Harrison & Ward Co.

Franklin Grove, Ill.—Our office was robbed recently and we lost checks, and small change to the amount of \$38.56. Thieves entered thru a window after prying it open with a heavy bar. They opened the safe, getting the money and notes, which were afterwards recovered. All of the loss was made good.—R. C. Hughes, mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Springfield, Ill.—Bankruptcy proceedings against E. B. Conover were filed in the federal court June 6 by the Springfield Marine Bank. Mr. Conover has called upon his brother, Geo. B. Conover, to take charge of the Conover Grain Co. pending a settlement and will pledge his personal assets in a reorganization, including the large elevator at Peoria, and country elevators at Bradford, Mount Fulcher, Elkhart and Kilbourne and his home in this city as well as a 522-acre farm in Cass County. The total unsecured debts of the Conover Grain Co. and the Conover-McHenry Grain Co. are estimated to exceed \$500,000.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Board of Trade memberships are quoted at \$6,000 net to buyer.

The Keystone Elvtr. & Warehouse Co. of Illinois has been dissolved.

The baseball team of Lamson Bros. & Co. went down in defeat recently in a battle with the team of the settlement clerks on the Board to the tune of 8 to 4.

Memberships posted for transfer on the Board of Trade are Clarence Cole, Jas. R. Stewart, E. Davis, Estate of Frank I. King, Waldo Z. Sharp, Jules S. Grant, Chas. D. Townsend and Henry L. Goemann.

Wm. E. Eaton, formerly a member of the Board of Trade and for many years connected with the Erie Ry. Co., died June 1 at the age of 59. As freight agt. for the Erie he was well known to the grain shippers of this city and the West.

H. D. Richeson, vice-pres. and sec'y of the Armour Grain Co., will retire from the company July 1 and will make his home at Colorado Springs, Colo., where Mrs. Richeson has been compelled to live for a number of years on account of her health.

New members of the Board of Trade are: Wm. A. Hutton, John C. Husted, Gerald Ehernberger, Harold N. Scott, Albert P. Schiltius, A. Montgomery, Jr., L. B. Manning, D. R. W. Boureau, Raymond E. Andrews, Victor W. Sterling, Frederick Frohman, J. L. Fossett, Claude E. Campbell, Mark C. Losch and H. E. Morey.

Floods are no respecters of persons. Raymond A. Gerstenberg, son of Adolph Gerstenberg of Gerstenberg & Co., started June 1 for Pueblo and other points of interest in Colorado, with a brand new bride, who until that day had been Miss Ruth Morine, but the weather man decided Colorado wasn't good for them and forced them to spend their 10-day honeymoon in a drier clime.

Adam W. Beidler, at one time a member of the Board of Trade, died June 9 at Atlanta, Ga.

Charles H. Challen, one of the most highly esteemed representatives at Chicago of the grain and milling journals, is dead. He began at the age of 13 as office boy at Minneapolis, and by study of the flour trade and devotion to duty gained promotion, until he has been for many years in charge of the Northwestern Miller's Chicago office.

Some sellers of May wheat having failed to make delivery before the close of May 31 a special com'te of C. H. Canby, Frank B. Rice and Kenneth Templeton was appointed to fix a settling price; but before they acted the sellers and buyers got together and settled all outstanding contracts on the basis of the closing price, \$1.87, to their mutual satisfaction.

INDIANA

Pendleton, Ind.—The office of the Pendleton Grain Co. was recently damaged by fire.

Ade (Brook p. o.), Ind.—S. P. Cunningham took charge of the elvtr. of the Farmers Co-op. Co., June 1.

Kingman, Ind.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Grain & Mill Co. was partially destroyed by fire May 30.

Plainville, Ind.—The elvtr. of Frank Moran was struck by lightning May 25, but the damage was slight.

Ridgeville, Ind.—The Ideal Grain Co. has traded its elvtr. here to Wm. Barton for a 240-acre farm near Whitewater.

Mongo, Ind.—Chas. Wingard of Smith & Wingard, has sold his interest in the company to C. C. Smith his partner who will continue the business.

Cory, Ind.—Farmers Co-op. Co. has been incorporated for \$25,000 and will operate an elvtr. and mill. Wm. Miller, J. L. Tucker and others are interested.

Chatterton (Pine Village, p. o.), Ind.—I have taken over the elvtr. of the Davis Grain Co. and am again in the grain business after a 4-year vacation.—D. A. Lawson.

Freeland Park, Ind.—We took possession of the elvtr. property of W. J. Ladd & Co. June 1st. Millard Farden, who was formerly in the grain business at Pine Village, Ind., will be the mgr.—Farden & Jacobs.

Evansville, Ind.—Iglehart Bros. have completed the pouring of the concrete for the new warehouse they are building. Electric motors will be installed and the entire plant, will be operated by electricity.—C.

Flat Rock, Ind.—After July 1 the grain business at this point will be exclusively in our hands as we have succeeded Martin Cut-singer, for whom we have bot on the commission basis for the last 5 years.—W. R. Nading, Nading Bros.

Westport, Ind.—The Blish Milling Co. of Seymour, has bot the elvtr. which it has been operating under lease here for some time. The elvtr. was owned by Frank Tyner who has been local mgr. He has resigned and Lester Biddinger will be mgr.

Warren, Ind.—Alva Jackson fell a distance of 79 ft. from the top of the elvtr. of the Farmers Equity Elvtr. Co. He had both ankles broken and a number of minor injuries but the fact that he is alive at all after such an experience seems a miracle.

Greens Fork, Ind.—We have bot the elvtr. of the Farmers Co-op. Co. here. The old company was reorganized and we will operate as the Greens Fork Grain Co. Most of our stockholders were members of the old organization. Walter E. S. Martindale is mgr.—Greens Fork Grain Co.

Seymour, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has bot, the Farmers Hominy Mill plant, including a 25,000-bu. elvtr.; ear corn storage of 12,500 bus. capacity and shelled corn storage of 10,000 bus., 12 car load feed warehouse, 5 car load hay warehouse and 15 car load coal sheds, also a mill. A. R. Jackson is mgr.

Evansville, Ind.—We recently bot the elvtr. of W. H. Small & Co. and will succeed them in the shipping business here. We will move part of our machinery in our present plant to the elvtr. and will also install some new equipment. L. E. Steffee, former mgr. for the Small Co., will take charge of the grain end of the business July 15, at which time the elvtr. will be in full operation.—Diamond Mills.

Mill Grove, Ind.—We will soon give possession of our elvtr. to H. Needham, of New Ross, who recently bot it.—Shirley Bros., Dunkirk.

INDIANAPOLIS LETTER.

Lew Hill is again at his desk after an illness of considerable duration. His many friends are glad to see him back.

The annual meeting of the Indiana Millers Ass'n will be held on June 21, commencing at 10 a. m. at the Board of Trade Building, this city.—C. B. Riley.

W. J. Mercer, who has been connected with the grain trade here for the last 15 years and for 10 years before that was a country elvtr. owner and mgr., has opened a grain commission and brokerage office in the Board of Trade Building.

The midsummer meeting of this Ass'n is June 24, beginning at 10 a. m. in the morning, one day session, to be held at the Board of Trade Building, this city. A very interesting program is in process of preparation.—Chas. B. Riley, sec'y., Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Additional speakers for the midsummer meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n are: Fred E. Davis, pres. of bank, Tipton, Ind.; Prof. T. A. Coleman, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; B. A. Worthington, pres. C. I. & W. R. R., Indianapolis and Commissioner McCordle or Commissioner Barnard, from the Public Service Commission.

The Big Four Elvtr. and The Urmston Grain Co. of this city have been consolidated and the new corporation will be called the Urmston Elvtr. Co., the ownership and management however, remaining the same as before. All communications should be addressed to the new company which has taken over all business of the undersigned.—Big Four Elvtr. and Urmston Grain Co., effective May 25.

IOWA

Ticonic, Ia.—The Sioux Grain Co. is closed temporarily.

Hancock, Ia.—B. M. Halladay is now mgr. for Gund, Sien & Co.

Ida Grove, Ia.—William Auschstetter has installed a Newell Dump in his elvtr.

Wellman, Ia.—W. B. Darnell is raising his elvtr. and is building a new cupola.

Blairsburg, Ia.—H. A. Stofford has succeeded E. P. Meyer as mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Birmingham, Ia.—Frank Anderson has succeeded Bert Cross as mgr. for the Farmers Union Grain & Feed Co.

Bagley, Ia.—I have bot the elvtr. of the Albers Commission Co. at this station and am in possession.—J. B. Maricle.

Wheatland, Ia.—We have sold our elvtr. at this station to the King Wilder Grain Co.—Hatch & Brookman Lumber Co.

Dundee, Ia.—The firm of Seiberling & Meyer has dissolved partnership. The business is continued by us.—F. W. Meyer & Son.

Bridgewater, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. will build a new coal pocket of 200 tons capacity. The latest machinery will be used.

Alden, Ia.—I have resigned as mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and will operate an elvtr. at Burdett. C. H. Miller succeeds me here.—W. J. Hager.

Napier (Ames p. o.), Ia.—Guy D. French recently resigned as mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and is now mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Nevada.

Nevada, Ia.—Guy D. French, formerly mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Napier, is now mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here. J. H. Reiber was formerly mgr.

Washington, Ia.—We are contemplating building an addition to our elvtr. and will install sheller and cleaner.—Wm. A. Whiting, mgr. Farmers Co-op. Exchange.

Lake View, Ia.—E. E. Sherwood who guides the destinies of the Farmers Union Grain Co. as mgr. recently celebrated the arrival of tiny Miss Sherwood, who is doing very well.

Bouton, Ia.—The Bouton Grain Co. and the O'Malley Elvtr. Co. have been consolidated and will operate as the Bouton Elvtr. Co. Some small changes and improvements are being made.

Geneva, Ia.—H. E. Luke has resigned as mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and will handle his own elvtr. which he operates under lease. John Latpille, of Faulkner, will succeed him as mgr. and Fred Schachterle as bookkeeper.

Minburn, Ia.—One of the elvtrs. at this station was struck by lightning during the storm of June 1, but the heavy downpour of rain following the storm helped to put out the blaze and the elvtr. was saved.

Eriham, Ia.—The old elvtr. here which was a 40-year landmark, was recently sold for old lumber at public auction, it having been decided it was a fire menace to the town. It was last operated by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Crippen (Emmetsburg p. o.), Ia.—The elvtr. of The Quaker Oats Co. was entered during the night of May 26 by someone in need of gasoline, 25 gals. being all that was taken. Two padlocks were broken by the thieves and the doors thus opened.

McPherson (Red Oak), Ia.—The elvtr. of Emil Peterson, containing a small amount of grain, burned at 12 midnight, May 30. The entire town which was little more than a settlement went up in smoke with a total loss of \$50,000 and insurance of \$18,000.

Freeman, Ia.—The elvtr. here was completely demolished in the recent windstorm of June 1. The tracks of the M. & St. L. were so covered with wreckage from the elvtr. that trains were held until it was cleared away. It took several hours to get the tracks in working order.

Onawa, Ia.—We are re-nailing our iron siding, putting in a new manlift and doing what ever other needed repairs the elvtr. is needing at this time but are not putting in any new machinery; the work is mostly in the line of minor repairs. Frost & Grothe of Sioux City are doing the work for us.—Farmers Elvtr. Co., A. D. Post, mgr.

Dawson, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. which has been reported as going out of business, is still on deck. J. G. Brenner, mgr.; has said that the company was in a tight place once or twice but the stockholders believed in the business and came across individually with the funds to carry on the business and put it again on its former strong basis.

Klenume, Ia.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Co-op. Co. was struck by lightning, June 1, during the terrible storm that swept this part of the state. The storm struck about 5 p. m. and the elvtr. was one of the first buildings to go. Loss is placed at \$15,000. The company bot the elvtr. of H. O. Hocum last December but had possession only since May 1.

Garden Grove, Ia.—The elvtr. of the Bethany Mill & Elvtr. Co., locally known as the Phipps Elvtr., burned at 2 p. m., May 20, with a loss of \$10,000. The insurance was \$4,000 on the building and \$4,000 on the contents, which consisted of 12,000 bus. of oats, tankage, feed, flour, etc. The elvtr. was of frame and burned rapidly. Three cars on side track also burned.

KANSAS

Rexford, Kan.—Jennings & Roller have bot an elvtr. at this point.—S. C.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Mid-West Grain Co. has been incorporated for \$100,000.

Wellsford, Kan.—Laird & Gibson have bot the elvtr. of the Consolidated Mill Co.

Ogallah, Kan.—I have sold my elvtr. to the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.—I Nixon.

Lucas, Kan.—Levi Twibell, formerly sec'y of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., is now mgr.

Schulte, Kan.—John Mount has succeeded A. A. Dunmire as mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Satanta, Kan.—The Rock Mill & Elvtr. Co. is remodeling the elvtr. it recently acquired here.

Galatia, Kan.—The contract for the new elvtr. of the Farmers Milling Co. was let to Reyburn-Laird.

Uniontown, Kan.—We have just finished an addition to our elvtr.—Konantz Lumber & Grain Co.

Pretty Prairie, Kan.—The Collingwood Grain Co. has succeeded Collingwood & Young.—S. E. Young.

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Designers and Builders of
GRAIN ELEVATORS and FLOUR MILLS
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Delevan, Kan.—R. P. Hughes, formerly at Assaria is now mgr. of the Farmers Union Co-op. Co.

Kiowa, Kan.—The Kiowa Co-op. Milling Co. has been incorporated for \$60,000 by J. K. Richardson and others.

Cuba, Kan.—The Associated Mill & Elvtr. Co., of Kansas City, Mo., has taken possession of the elvtr. of O. Vanier.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Walter Payne has resigned as mgr. for the Prairie Grain Co. and the office of the company is closed.

Aurora, Kan.—The Aurora Grain & Coal Co. since June 1 has been in charge of E. E. Meyer who succeeded A. W. Wright.

Preston, Kan.—We have bot the elvtr. of the Kansas Flour Mills Co. here.—Lester J. Kirkwood, mgr. Producers Grain Co.

Arkansas City, Kan.—The New Era Milling Co. has let contract to the Jones-Hettelsater Constr. Co. for the remodeling of its elvtr.

Liberal, Kan.—John K. Hall, for over 20 years in the office of the Bolin-Hall Grain Co., died recently at the age of 73 at Los Angeles, Cal.

Webster, Kan.—We are building a 10,000-bu. elvtr. here. This town is 12 miles from our headquarters at Stockton.—E. F. Jones, E. F. Jones & Co.

Meade, Kan.—The Rock Mill & Elvtr. Co. is installing an Olson Gravity Dump in its elvtr. here and will put one in the new house being built at Trousdale.

Gaylord, Kan.—C. A. Kalbfleisch, of Harlan, will wreck the old elvtr. of the Hall-Baker Grain Co. here and build a new modern house of greater capacity.

Ransom, Kan.—The Stevens Scott Grain Co. is wrecking its old elvtr. here and has let contract to the Star Engineering Co. for a 5,000-bu. elvtr. on the site.

Claudell, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-op. & Shipping Ass'n incorporated for \$20,000 by M. F. Sweet and J. W. Kinion of Kirwin and F. C. Strebel of Alton.

Ellsworth, Kan.—The Weber Flour Mills Corporation will build a new elvtr. here and will install Great Western Machinery for the greater part of its equipment.

Jewell, Kan.—We will not build the warehouse contemplated on account of the high prices of building material.—Fred Bartsche, mgr. Jewell Co. Co-op. Ass'n.

Ness City, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Union has completed its 15,000-bu. elvtr. and will install Great Western Machinery thruout. Work will be in full swing soon.

Luray, Kan.—The elvtr. of the Luray Grain Co. has been completed and is now being operated by that company.—I am out of the grain business for the present.—J. S. Force.

Stafford, Kan.—D. W. Dietrich has bot the property of the Stafford Flour Mills Co. and will take possession the 15th. H. M. Snare will continue as mgr. for the new owner.

Kingman, Kan.—E. F. Erlacher is now mgr. for the Kingman Mills and the Pratt Mills here, which are operated by the same company. He formerly managed only the Kingman Mills.

Norton, Kan.—G. W. Roller has sold his interest in the grain business of Roller & O'Brien to J. E. O'Brien. Mr. Roller will enter the grain business at Rexford and at several points in Colorado.

Topeka, Kan.—F. A. Derby, elected a director of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n at the last meeting, and also a director of the Nat'l Ass'n, is now on his way to Edinburgh, Scotland, as a delegate of the Rotarians.

Uniontown, Kan.—The Uniontown Grain Co. has moved its head offices to Ft. Scott, where it will operate as the Fort Scott Fuel, Feed & Grain Co. Geo. H. Snyder, mgr. for the company will go to the new headquarters.

Fort Scott, Kan.—The Uniontown Grain Co. of Uniontown, will move its headquarters to this city and will operate here as the Fort Scott Fuel, Feed & Grain Co. under the management of Geo. H. Snyder, now mgr. at Uniontown.

Council Grove, Kan.—The Council Grove Grain Co., operated by W. H. Dodderidge & Son as props., has let contract for the remodeling of the elvtr., to the Jones-Hettelsater Constr. Co. The capacity of the elvtr. will be increased.

Robinson, Kan.—I am at present using a grain dump here but have my plans for an elvtr. ready. Have been waiting for building materials. I am not trying to do much yet. Am only taking care of my own grain which will amount to about 25,000 bus.—Jere Kimmel.

Central, Kan.—I have bot the elvtr. of Tripp & Meyer and will take possession June 15. Was formerly interested in the W. S. Timmons Grain Co., Riley.—Lewis E. Timmons (Mr. Meyer died some time ago and Mr. Tripp is retiring from the grain business for the present.)

Lebo, Kan.—The Grangers Co-op. Ass'n has let contract to the Mid-West Constr. Co. for a 20,000-bu. concrete elvtr. to be equipped with 2 steel legs of 1,500 bus. each, 600-bu. sheller and cleaner, one 1,000 bu. wheat cleaner and one 20 h. p. and one 25 h. p. motor.—A Carr, mgr.

Stockton, Kan.—We operate a 10,000-bu. elvtr. here and own and operate 20 box cars between this station and Kansas City. As Webster, Kan., is only 12 miles inland from here, we are building an elvtr. there. We also have 10 motor trucks in service.—E. F. Jones, E. F. Jones Grain Co.

Ellinwood, Kan.—The Ellinwood Mill & Elvtr. Co. sold its plant to the Ellinwood Grain & Supply Co. last summer and that company has since changed its name to the Ellinwood Milling Co. so that both of the above-named firms are now out of business, our company taking the place of both.—Ellinwood Milling Co.

Tresham (Winfield p. o.), Kan.—The Hackney Farmers Co-op. Ass'n is building a 10,000-bu. elvtr. at this station. The Star Engineering Co. has the contract. The elvtr. will be equipped with a 600-bu cleaner and a No. 2 exhaust fan. It will be operated in conjunction with the elvtr. we have at Hackney and under the same management.—R. F. Chapman, mgr. at Hackney.

Spearville, Kan.—We have bot the elvtr. of the Rock Mill & Elvtr. Co. here and R. T. Cole is mgr.; the elvtr. of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., at Preston, Lester J. Kirkwood, mgr. elvtr. of Light Grain & Milling Co. at Hopewell, C. E. Lucas, mgr., and the elvtr. of the Trousdale Mill & Power Co. at Trousdale, with M. Cook as mgr. Will open an office in Hutchinson about July 1.—E. M. Smart, sec'y Producers Grain Co.

Topeka, Kans.—As the result of an order issued by Governor Allen of Kansas, there will be no sale of grain samples and sweeping by inspectors under J. S. Hart, chief of the Kansas State Grain inspection department and a special investigation as to what has become of the money so obtained since Mr. Hart succeeded Geo. B. Ross, will be made. Mr. Ross, now located at Ottawa, Kan., in the milling business, is quoted as saying that under his administration, it all went into the state treasury.

New members admitted to the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n at the Kansas City meeting were: C. B. Fox Co., Inc., New Orleans; Farmers Grain, Live Stock & Co-operative Mercantile Ass'n, Coats; Sublette Grain Co., Sublette; Farmers Elvtr. & Mds. Co., Satanta; Hatfield Elvtr. Co., Valley Falls; Co-operative Equity Exchange, Copeland; Sylvia Grain & Supply Co., Sylvia; W. P. Kleisen, Feterita (Dodge City p. o.); Dillwyn Grain & Supply Co., Dillwyn; Hopkins, McKibbin Grain Co., Sylvia; Partridge Mill & Elvtr. Co., Partridge; Farmers Grain Co., Walton; Moscow Co-op. Equity Exchange, Moscow; Montezuma Grain Co., Montezuma; Hugoton Equity Exchange, Hugoton; H. B. Wheaton Grain Company, Hugoton; Farmers Co-op. Merc. Ass'n, Miltondale; C. F. Park Grain Co., Miltondale, and Voss Grain & Seed Co., Downs, all of Kansas.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Our office here will be opened about July 1, and I will be gen. mgr. as well as sec'y of the company now at Spearville. We have bot a number of elvtrs. and will buy more. F. M. Smith will be mgr. of our grain department.—E. M. Smart, sec'y Producers Grain Co., Spearville.

KENTUCKY

Nicholasville, Ky.—The warehouse and plant occupied by the Farmers Grain & Feed Co., burned with a loss of \$6,000. The contents of the building were fully insured and the insurance on the building will cover half the loss.

LOUISIANA

Shreveport, La.—We have discontinued our office here and S. E. Smith is no longer our mgr.—J. Waterman & Co., Inc., New Orleans.

New Orleans, La.—The Dock Board of this city will add \$150,000 to the government appropriation of \$250,000 for the construction of a new marine leg, at the Public Dock Elvtr. A large warehouse and dock will also be built adjacent to the elvtr. The marine leg of the elvtr. and the wharf and transit warehouse will be used in connection with the government barge line. Both are regarded as highly important facilities to this port. The building of the marine leg will greatly facilitate the handling of wheat at this port, and will mean that it will be possible to take between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 bus. from the barges in rapid order, and hold it in readiness for transfer to outbound steamships.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Emerson V. Clarke has applied for membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

Baltimore, Md.—Colonel Harry C. Jones, head of the grain exporting firm of H. C. Jones & Co., Inc., of this city, has been appointed by the mayor a member of the City Service Commission.

Kennedyville, Md.—We have let contract for an 8,000-bu. cribbed elvtr., 24x40 ft., with a warehouse 90x24 ft. attached. The equipment will include a Eureka Separator, 20 h.p. F.-M. Oil Engines, 10-ton Howe Truck Scale, and a 100-ton Howe R. R. Track Scale. Grinding machinery will be installed later. We will build a similar plant at Chestertown, where we have bot a site.—Metcalf Bros.

MICHIGAN

Battle Creek, Mich.—Harry Strong is now on the road for the Carpenter Grain Co.

Vernon, Mich.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been organized with F. O. Perry as sec'y-treas.

Tustin, Mich.—The Dighton Grain Co. which moved its plant here when the M. E. & W. Ry. Co. took up the tracks at Dighton, will build a new elvtr.

Haslett, Mich.—We have bot the elvtr. of E. M. Babbitt and will make a few small changes in equipment.—W. B. Wilcox, mgr. Haslett Elvtr. Ass'n.

Wheeler, Mich.—The elvtr. of the Breckenridge Farmers Elvtr. Co., was damaged by fire May 21. Fire was caused by spark from burning building. Shingle roof on elvtr.

Sparta, Mich.—We made the Farm Buro a price on our elvtr. but to date they have not accepted it and we hardly think they will this year.—Whalen Grain & Produce Co.

Bangor, Mich.—We have nearly completed our elvtr. and expect to be all ready to handle this year's crops.—B. W. Kibby, mgr. Farmers Co-op. Co. (Building elvtr., 15,000-bu. capacity.)

Detroit, Mich.—H. C. Carson, pres. of Carson & Co. and also of the Board of Trade, is one of the most enthusiastic workers for the construction of a 2,500,000-bu. terminal elvtr. at this market so arranged that the capacity can be doubled or trebled at any time.

MINNESOTA

Henning, Minn.—Martin Anderson has bot the elvtr. of E. Tschabold.

Jackson, Minn.—J. F. Graves is now mgr. for the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n.

Eden Valley, Minn.—The Osborne McMillan Elvtr. Co. is making plans to build an elvtr. here.



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Cazenovia, Minn.—S. A. Fellman will succeed S. M. Culbertson as mgr. for the Farmers Co-op. Co., July 1.

Duluth, Minn.—J. F. Berry has applied for membership in the Board of Trade on transfer from J. N. McKindley.

Miloma, Minn.—Grover Chandler is again mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., after a severe seige with rheumatism.

Ogema, Minn.—The Hanson & Barzen Milling Co. has bot our elvtr. here.—G. C. Tessum, Tessum Seed, Grain & Supply Co., Thief River Falls.

Currie, Minn.—I. Ibsen has succeeded O. D. Smith as mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. Mr. Ibsen was formerly mgr. for the Pacific Elvtr. Co. at Bird Island.

Madelia, Minn.—The affairs of the C. S. Christenson Co. which went into the hands of a receiver some time ago are being liquidated, and creditors, will, it is thot, receive close to the full amount due them.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—We sold our elvtr. here to John Magnuson and have retained our main building and office, thru which we will handle all of our trade.—G. C. Tessum, Tessum Seed, Grain & Supply Co.

Duluth, Minn.—Commission houses at this market are now required by the law recently passed to post a bond of \$25,000 with the state commissioner of agriculture, which is an increase of \$15,000 on the old bond.

Glenwood, Minn.—We will rebuild our elvtr. burned Apr. 19, putting up a 20,000-bu. galvanized iron house and a brick office. Will install a new engine and scales and use new belting.—O. A. Johnson, Glen Grain & Fuel Co.

New Ulm, Minn.—Life insurance companies who issued policies to the amount of \$210,000, to the late Chas. Vogel, are fighting payment on the grounds that Mr. Vogel, who was killed by a fall from the window of his room on the 9th floor of a hotel while in Minneapolis, last November, committed suicide and the fall was not therefore accidental.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

The Armour Grain Co. has followed the crowd and has moved its offices from the old Chamber of Commerce Building to the new one.

The Palisade Milling Co. has been incorporated for \$500,000 to operate grain elvtrs. in conjunction with a flour, feed and cereal mill. W. H. Perry is an incorporator.

A new electric clock which registers the fluctuations in the active flax futures, has been installed on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce to facilitate trading in flax.

C. P. Bull, state weed inspector is laying plans for a strenuous campaign against weeds in the state. He will enlist the aid of communities in the work and endeavor to eradicate thistle and many other weeds injurious to grain and livestock.

The following increases in fees for weighing and inspection of grain were made effective by the state grain inspection department, June 1. Inspection of flax per car per 1,000 bu., \$1.50. Inspection of all other grains, per car or per 1,000 bus., \$1.25. Weighing of all grains, per car or per 1,000 bus., \$1.25.

We have incorporated under the name of the Kelso, Kauth Grain Co., Inc., for \$100,000. J. P. Kelso, a broker who has been operating in this market for several years is pres.; L. K. Kelso, vice-pres., and E. M. Kauth, who has been buyer for the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. is sec'y-treas. We are general grain merchants and will also handle consignments. We also expect to do considerable business on milling wheat.—E. M. Kauth, sec'y.

MISSOURI

Versailles, Mo.—The Producers Exchange may build an elvtr.—Moore & Shank.

Belle, Mo.—The Langenberg-Tynes Elvtr. Co. has sold its property and franchise here.

Ava, Mo.—The elvtrs. of the Murray-Inman Milling Co. and Geo. W. Privett burned May 25 and were a total loss.

Princeton, Mo.—We have moved our general offices to this city.—Glenn A. Alley, Alley Grain Co., formerly at Mercer.

Mendon, Mo.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. incorporated for \$25,000. It has bot the elvtr. of McGilvray & Witham, C. O. White is mgr. The elvtr. will probably be repaired soon.

Mercer, Mo.—We are moving our general headquarters to Princeton, Mo.—Glenn A. Alley, Alley Grain Co., Princeton, Mo.

Cherryville, Mo.—A. J. Downing is now mgr. for the Grain Elvtr. Ass'n. The company has a new warehouse under construction.

Springfield, Mo.—The Holland-O'Neal Milling Co. has increased its capital stock to \$225,000. Earl W. Pugh is sec'y-treas.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Claiborne Commission Co. has established an office in the Corby-Forsee Building with Mr. Leightener as mgr.

Fulton, Mo.—The S. R. Yantis Co. will remodel its elvtr. and install a Bird Shipping Scale, Jones & Hettelsater will do the work.

Eldorado Springs, Mo.—Eslinger Bros. of Cedar Springs, now own the plant of the Eldorado Springs Mill Co. The price paid was \$15,500.

Ashgrove, Mo.—Ashgrove Farmers Exchange has been organized with a capital stock of \$20,000. A. G. Hall, W. E. West and others are interested.

Advance, Mo.—The Stoddard Mill & Elvtr. Co. has succeeded the Stoddard Milling Co. and is thoroly overhauling the old plant. J. H. Jenkins is sec'y and mgr.

Weston, Mo.—The recently incorporated Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., has bot a 25,000-bu. elvtr., 50-bbl. mill grain bins and a large warehouse from the Rumble Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Knobnoster, Mo.—The Culp-Greim Elvtr. Co. has built a new warehouse and has installed corn dumps, sheller, and feed and meal mill. Walter R. Greim is mgr.—J. J. Culp, Warrensburg.

La Monte, Mo.—Paul Wessell has bot the interest of C. M. Rudy in the La Monte Milling & Grain Co. Mr. Wessell is overhauling and painting the plant.—J. J. Culp, mgr. Culp Grain Co., Warrensburg.

Farley, Mo.—The recently incorporated Farley Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n has bot the elvtr. of the J. C. Lysle Milling Co. and are building a warehouse addition. The elvtr. has also been overhauled. J. B. Jewett is sec'y of the company.

Rushville, Mo.—The Rushville Elvtr. Co. is building a 20,000-bu. concrete elvtr. The equipment includes a F.-M. Engine, Richardson Automatic Scale, Howe Track Scale, Globe Dump, steel legs, and spouting. Jones & Hettelsater have the contract.

Curryville, Mo.—We bot the elvtr. of Hendricks & Lemon but recently sold it to the Curryville Elvtr. Co. The new company has put in a new scale and built a small warehouse.—A. J. Downing, mgr., Curryville Elvtr. Co., but formerly a member of Downing & Brown.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Louis K. Anthony has applied for transfer to himself of the membership of Geo. W. Helm. Mr. Anthony expects to engage in the grain commission business. He was formerly located at Bigelow, Mo., and Randolph, Ia. Mr. Helm retired from the active grain business several months ago.—N. K. Thomas, sec'y Grain Exchange.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

The Equity Union Grain Co. has moved into new offices on the 6th floor of the Board of Trade.

The Stevenson Grain Co. has moved from the Board of Trade Building to the New England Building.

Arthur C. Evans has bot the membership of Ben E. Feuquay, in the Board of Trade, the price being \$8,500 net to Evans. He has been admitted to membership.

After many years on the Board of Trade as an active member of the grain trade, Frank Hayward, has retired and will live on a large farm estate near Warrensburg.

The sale of grain samples and sweepings by deputy inspectors of the state grain inspection department, and the disposition of the money so obtained, is being investigated by Governor Hyde.

May 28, Governor Hyde began ouster proceedings against James T. Bradshaw, state warehouse commissioner and head of the state grain inspection department. The governor brings many charges against Bradshaw, who makes a sweeping denial. Commissioner Bradshaw will fight the ouster at a hearing to be held in Jefferson City, tomorrow. The whole matter is more or less the result of a political feud.

The large concrete grain tanks of the Corn Products Refining Co. in North Kansas City, have been completed and work on the plant is being rushed. When completed the entire plant will use 25,000 bus. of corn a day.

Miss Gladys Nicholson who has twice seen service "over there" with the Red Cross, has received her 3'd order to report for foreign service. She will sail soon for Paris for duty with the Serbian Relief Com'te. Miss Nicholson is a daughter of W. S. Nicholson, pres. of the W. S. Nicholson Grain Co.

Frank S. Larabee, pres. of the Larabee Flour Mills Corp., who has been in the grain and milling business nearly 35 years, died at Kansas City, June 8. Mr. Larabee was 57 years old and was widely known to the trade. His brother, Fred D. Larabee, who was associated with him in the business, died a little over a year ago and Mr. Larabee has not been in perfect health since that time. He started the company of which he was president in 1888 at Stafford, Kan., where he will be buried.

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

L. E. Slick and Henry J. Blatz have applied for membership in the Merchants Exchange.

Peter C. Bruno, an inspector of the state grain inspection dept., was killed June 4 when he fell from a ladder at the dock, as he was descending to the deck of a grain barge, preparatory to making an inspection. He fell a distance of 12 ft. and fractured his skull on the steel deck of the barge.

Members of the Merchants Exchange voted June 7 to amend the rules of the exchange in regard to settlements on all grain shipped to this market. The settlement according to the amendment is to be on the basis of local weights, except that settlement may be made on the shipper's sworn weights, when so agreed between buyers and sellers. Local weights are defined as elvtrs., mills, warehouses, industries and team tracks within the established switching limits of St. Louis and East St. Louis. The vote was 98 for and 157 against the measure, thus defeating it.

H. A. Von Rump, who has been actively engaged in the grain business for the past 25 yrs., and for the past 4 years, pres. and mgr. of the Turner Grain Co. has entered the grain business on his own account. The entire office organization of the old Company is with him, and will continue to do a general grain commission business in the Merchants Exchange Bldg. Mr. Von Rump has been recognized the past 10 years as one of the largest handlers of coarse grain in this market. For the past 5 years O. H. Schwartz, who has assisted him has specialized in wheat. Both are well known and need no introduction to the trade. C. W. Outhier of Prescott, Ia., who has been associated with Mr. Von Rump for 15 years will represent the new firm in the Iowa territory. The new company will operate as the Von Rump Grain Co.

MONTANA

Helena, Mont.—J. G. Crites, the mgr., on June 9 was appointed receiver of the Montana Grain Growers.

Reserve, Mont.—Viggo Petersen is agt. for the Occident Elvtr. Co. which recently bot the elvtr. of the Montana & Dakota Elvtr. Co.

Lane (Enid p. o.), Mont.—The elvtr. of the Montana & Dakota Elvtr. Co., recently sold to the Occident Elvtr. Co. is closed for the summer.

Laurel, Mont.—Neville Davis & Keller are now owners of the Laurel Milling Co. The only elvtr. here besides our own is that of the Occident Elvtr. Co.—Bert Keller, Sec'y.

Poplar, Mont.—We have bot the elvtr. of the Montana & Dakota Elvtr. Co. here and will remodel the warehouse and put in a stock of feeds and flour.—C. W. Truesdell, agt. Occident Elvtr. Co.

Culbertson, Mont.—The elvtrs. of the Montana & Dakota Elvtr. Co., recently bot by the Russell-Miller Milling Co. of Minneapolis, will be operated under the name of the Occident Elvtr. Co.

Malta, Mont.—The new elvtr. of the Equity Co-op. Ass'n which replaces the one burned last fall, has been completed and is now open with Mgr. Wm. A. Newhouse in charge. A 20x28 warehouse will be added at once.

Helena, Mont.—The Northwestern Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting in this city at the Broadwater Hotel, during the week of July 10.

Square Butte, Mont.—The head offices of the McLean Elvtr. Co. have been moved to this city from Lewistown. J. H. McLean, Jr., is pres. of the company.

Laurel, Mont.—Mail addressed to W. D. Kistler is returned with report that he is now located at Sheridan, Wyo. He was formerly proprietor of the Laurel Flour Mills.

NEBRASKA

Kinney, Neb.—John Watkins has succeeded H. E. Martin as mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Edison, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Ass'n recently suffered a \$500 loss due to high water.

Gretna, Neb.—The Farmers Grain Co. has recently repaired its elvtr. and installed new scales.

Kennard, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co. now has a capital stock of \$50,000. H. C. Blaco is sec'y.

De Witt, Neb.—Wm. Sasek, of Swanton, has bot the elvtr. of Baraby & Tobaben and will give possession this month.

Omaha, Neb.—Homer Martin, formerly with the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co. of Schuyler, is now mgr. for the company here.

Dunbar, Neb.—Work has been started on the new elvtr. of the Dunbar Grain Co. which has secured a site on the Mo. Pac. Ry.

Boone, Neb.—J. L. Williams resigned as mgr. for the Farmers Co-op. Co. here and is now mgr. of the farmers company at Belgrade.

Riverdale, Neb.—R. L. Taylor, former mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., is now at the Kearney office of the company and Ray Elliot has taken his place here.

Pierce, Neb.—We had two elvtrs. here and traded one of them but still operate our original one, known as the Moore Elvtr.—Boche Bros. Grain Co., W. A. Boche.

Belgrade, Neb.—J. L. Williams, formerly mgr. for the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n at Boone, is now mgr. for the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n here, succeeding G. H. Mitchell.

Venango, Neb.—Ben Goff and myself have formed a partnership and have bot the elvtr. of Nathan Speltz. We are not incorporated.—Frank Beach, Goff-Beach Grain Co.

Homer, Neb.—The Omadi Grain Co. has been made defendant in a suit brot by the Winnebago State bank, to recover money on corn sold to the grain company on which the bank had a prior mortgage.

Omaha, Neb.—John A. Cavers, for many years in the grain business at this market, and a member of the Grain Exchange, has bot a new home in Los Angeles, Cal., and will make his home there in future.

Blue Springs, Neb.—Wm. Craig, mgr. of the Farmers Union Co-op. Grain Co., recently celebrated his 81st birthday. He is in active charge of the business and is that to be the oldest active grain man in this part of the state.

NEW ENGLAND

Easton, Mass.—The J. O. Dean Co. has incorporated for \$50,000.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Ormsby M. Mitchell, Jr., has applied for membership in the Produce Exchange.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Globe Grain Co. has succeeded the Globe Elvtr. Co. Offices are in the Chamber of Commerce Building.

New York, N. Y.—The plans for the construction of another story on the exchange, have been completed and work will be started soon. Part of the new space will be devoted to a "luncheon room."

New York City, N. Y.—A com'ite has been appointed by the directors of the Produce Exchange to encourage trading in grain futures and to consider the advisability of resuming trading in wheat futures on the floor of the exchange.

New York, N. Y.—Bruce K. Wimer and Clark H. Sparks have applied for membership in the Produce Exchange.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The wooden elvtr. of the J. Meyer Milling Co., containing 40,000 bus. of grain burned May 20 with a loss of \$150,000. The company was at one time prominent in the malting business but has been in the milling and grain business for the last year.

Oswego, N. Y.—Geo. Hunt, who recently bot the assets of the Oswego Milling Co., and who was reported to be organizing a company to operate it, has dropped his plan and now wants to sell the property. It is that that a local company will be formed but nothing definite is known yet.

NORTH DAKOTA

Medberry, N. D.—The Equity Co-op. Exchange has bot the elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Williston, N. D.—We are considering the installation of a new cleaner.—Chas. G. Johnston, Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Kempton, N. D.—The Kempton Grain Co. is putting a new foundation under the elvtr. and expects to install a Globe Dump.—J. C. Cortney.

Minto, N. D.—We have installed a new cleaner and built a new dust house as well as made general repairs on the elvtr.—P. M. Kiedrowski, mgr. National Elvtr. Co.

Regent, N. D.—The elvtr. of the Empire Elvtr. Co. has been closed for the summer and Harry Keene, mgr., has gone to Lemmon, S. D., where he will manage another elvtr.

Gwinner, N. D.—Contrary to reports there has been no fire in our elvtr. We are building a new office and making other necessary repairs.—Theo Odegard, mgr. Farmers Grain Co.

Lisbon, N. D.—The Dakota Milling Co. has bot the plant of the Bemmels Bros. Milling Co., including the mill, 70,000-bu. elvtr., warehouses, etc. A Bemmels will remain as mgr. and Ed Racine will be supt.

Minto, N. D.—E. M. Loveland resigned as grain buyer for us here and has gone to California to live. The elvtr. is closed and no new buyer will be appointed till it is reopened.—B. A. Wvsoosky, agt., Dodge Elvtr. Co.

Stanton, N. D.—The elvtr. of Turle & Co. of Duluth, Minn., at this station containing 3,000 bus. of grain burned May 25 with a loss of \$7,500, covered by insurance. The house was known as the Cruden Elvtr. having originally belonged to the Cruden Elvtr. Co.

La Moure, N. D.—The elvtr. of the Equity Co-op. Exchange Elvtr. Co. containing 4,000 bus. of grain burned May 18(and is a total loss. The fire started in the cupola and is that to have been due to friction. The La Moure Grain & Fuel Co.'s elvtr. was slightly damaged also.

Melville, N. D.—The elvtr. of the Powers Elvtr. Co., containing 6,000 bus. of grain burned May 23 with a total loss, which is nearly covered by insurance. The fire started in the cupola and was due to an overheated bearing. The company will rebuild at once according to local reports. H. F. Bohn was mgr.

Lankin, N. D.—The elvtrs. of the Atlantic Elvtr. Co. and the Ruzicka Elvtr. Co. burned May 20. The fire started in the cupola of the Atlantic Elvtr. which contained 14,000 bus. of grain and spread to the other elvtr. where about 3,500 bus. of grain were stored. The blaze is that to have been due to a hot box. The losses are partially covered by insurance. The tanks of the Standard Oil Co. added to the conflagration.

OHIO

Conover, O.—Blair Russell is now mgr. for the Lena Grain Co.

La Rue, O.—We will build a new office and warehouse here.—La Rue Grain & Supply Co.

Cedarville, O.—L. R. Fawley has succeeded Hubert W. Updike as mgr. for the Farmers Grain Co.

Rochester, O.—The Rochester Farm Elvtr. Co. has increased its capital stock from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

Atwater, O.—A Co-op. company is being organized here which if carried thru will involve the purchase of the plant of the Canton Feed & Milling Co. and the Atwater Mills.

Cleveland, O.—The Co-op. Union Elvtr. Co. has bot the Union Elvtr. which it has been operating since last August.

Centerburg, O.—I am no longer connected with the Farmers Grain Co. of Cedarville. I moved back here and am waiting to again engage in the grain business.—Hubert W. Updike.

Cincinnati, O.—Chas. S. Custer has resigned as mgr. of the local office of the Cleveland Grain & Milling Co. and will form a partnership with Frank Currus, operating as the Currus Grain Co.

Napoleon, O.—The boiler room and the cob house of the elvtr. of J. H. Vocke & Son were damaged to the extent of \$500 recently when a blaze was discovered in the boiler room. Hard work saved the elvtr.

Oakland, (Middletown p. o.), O.—The Oakland Grain & Lbr. Co. incorporated for \$1,000 by Frank W. Compton, G. A. Anderson and others. The company bot out the Oakland Grain Co. and operate its elvtr.

Cincinnati, O.—Mrs. Grace Murray Morten daughter of the late Chas. B. Murray, died recently after an illness of several months' duration. She is survived by her husband, two sons and a daughter. N. C. Murray, statistician of the Dept. of Agriculture, is a brother.

Parkertown, (Castalia p. o.), O.—There have been some rumors around here of a farmers elvtr. being formed but as far as we know nothing has been done. At any rate we are still owners of the elvtr. here and expect to be for some time to come.—Irvin T. Fangboner, pres. Irvin T. Fangboner Co. (It was reported that farmers were organizing to buy this elvtr.)

Hoytville, O.—We have an elvtr. here with a capacity of 15,000 bus. We began operations about Aug. 1st. Our elvtr. is so built that we can add additional storage tanks at any time. It is equipped with the latest machinery including a 50 h. p. F.-M. Oil Engine. Our company is a farmers straight stock concern. N. C. Stimmel formerly mgr. for the North Baltimore Grain Co., North Baltimore, is our mgr.—Eagle Grain Co.

Columbus, O.—We opened our office in the Crumrine Building, May 25. Edward Stritmatter, who has been in the grain business for the last 15 years is mgr.—Elk Grain & Hay Co. (The company was recently incorporated for \$10,000 by M. E. and Elizabeth Cunningham, O. and Johanna Noble and R. M. Lucas. Mgr. Stritmatter was formerly pres. of the Stritmatter Grain & Milling Co. of Portsmouth, which is now out of business.)

Toledo, O.—In getting up the program for the 42d annual meeting of the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n to be held at this city June 22 and 23, Sec'y J. W. McCord of Columbus is handicapped and overworked on account of the illness of Pres. O. W. Cook, who has been confined to his home for several weeks with a nervous ailment and heart trouble. So far as arranged the speakers will include Joseph Griffin, pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, Chas. Quinn and Mr. Vandiver of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, Mr. Southworth of Toledo and Mayor Cornell Schreiber. Mr. Cook's physician thinks he will be able to attend the meeting.

Toledo, O.—The Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its mid-summer meeting in this city, June 22 and 23. The Toledo Produce Exchange contemplates giving a banquet to all visitors (including ladies) on Wednesday evening, and there no doubt will be something arranged to take care of the "fair sex" while the gentlemen are busy discussing or "cussing" grain conditions. President Cook is confined to his bed at the moment, but expects to be "on deck" when the meeting opens. Uncle Joe McCord is working on an interesting program. If any of our friends desire hotel reservations, or any other information about the meeting, we shall be glad to give it.—J. F. Zahm & Co.

Columbus, O.—Three creditors of the Krumm Milling Co. have petitioned the federal court to declare the company bankrupt, alleging the company owes \$75,000 and that the appointment of D. M. Hamilton as receiver by the common pleas court was an act of insolvency. Among the creditors are the McDonald Co., \$2,832; Lock Two Grain Co., \$1,139, and Fayette Grain Co., \$7,444. As stated in this column Mar. 25 the Krumm Milling Co. was expelled from the Grain Dealers National Ass'n for refusing to arbitrate with the Fayette Grain Co. Now J. L. Krumm and W. J. McDonald, who were the active principals in the Krumm Milling Co., are engaging, it is said, in the brokerage business as the Krumm & McDonald Co.

Agosta, O.—The La Rue Farmers Exchange is rebuilding the elvtr. at this point which burned Mar. 26. The new elvtr. will be of wood covered with galvanized iron and will have a 20,000-bu. capacity. All of the machinery installed will be new.—J. E. Stayman, mgr.

OKLAHOMA

Chattanooga, Okla.—A. C. Cheser of Devol, will build an 8,000-bu. elvtr. here.

Cherokee, Okla.—I am now mgr. for the Farmers Federation here.—Roscoe Grimm.

Wheatland, Okla.—T. J. Hunker is sec'y-treas.-mgr. for the Farmers Grain & Lumber Co.

Burlington, Okla.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. may install a new dump.—Roscoe Grimm, Cherokee.

Navina, Okla.—I am now connected with the Farmers Co-op. Co. here.—E. P. Lowe, formerly at Severance, Kan.

Brinkman, Okla.—Mail addressed to the Brinkman Grain Co. is returned with the notation "Moved and left no address."

Guymon, Okla.—The elvtr. of the Light Grain & Milling Co. has been completed and is now in operation under the management of Jesse Pate.

Carter, Okla.—I bot and took over the elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., which house was formerly owned by Will Kemp of Frederick. I was mgr. for the Wichita Mill & Elvtr. Co. at this point since 1912.—B. O. Davis, B. O. Davis Grain Co.

Watonga, Okla.—S. C. Masters formerly mgr. for the Marshall Grain Co. at Amarillo, Tex., has bot an interest in the same company here which in future will be operated as Marshall & Masters. The offices at Amarillo have been discontinued.

Okarche, Okla.—D. F. Wegener formerly with the Kingfisher Mill & Elvtr. Co., has succeeded Oscar Dow as mgr. for the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n. Mr. Dow resigned after 11 years' service with the company, having bot 2 elvtrs. at Piedmont.—Farmers Co-op. Ass'n

Frederick, Okla.—I have leased my elvtr. at this point to the D. H. Sims Grain Co. and it will operate here. I have bot the elvtr. of Huffine & Co. at Huffine Switch, (Frederick p. o.) and will operate it and my houses at Manitou, Hollister, Loveland and Huffine, (Davidson p. o.)—A. D. Winsor.

Douglas, Okla.—We expect to buy grain under the corporate title of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. of Douglas. We have no elvtr. yet but will build or buy as soon as possible. There are 3 elvtrs. here at present. We desire to buy if prices are right but there will be 4 houses if they are not.—Y. V. Willett, sec'y.

Cleo, Okla.—The elvtr. of the Rutherford Milling Co., which burned May 6, was located in the Rock Island Yards and as the fire was discovered near the top of the building, the cause is generally assigned to a spark from a train, altho a hot box in one of the pulleys near the roof is blamed by others. Mgr. S. N. Baxter had left the building less than 10 min. before the blaze broke out. Nothing could be done to save the house as it was ablaze from top to bottom inside when discovered on fire.

Durant, Okla.—The Stewart Mill & Grain Co. began business on June 1. We have purchased the mill and elvtr. of the Collier-Dickey Milling Co. and have offices in the Telephone building. The company will be under the active management of E. W. Stewart, F. P. Stewart and Geo. D. Boyet. We were active in the management of the Durant Grain & Elvtr. Co., which was consolidated with the Durant Milling Co. Jan. 1. We will specialize in grain of all kinds, flour, mill feeds, and seeds.—Stewart Mill & Grain Co.

Hinton, Okla.—On the night of May 30th, lightning struck the cupola of our elvtr. and the house burned. The bolt struck about 9:30 p. m., and the fire was not discovered until 30 minutes later. This house had a capacity of 21,000 bus., and also contained a three high corn mill with cleaners and scourers, with a warehouse of 4 cars capacity. We had a total loss of \$28,000, with only \$12,000 insurance. We will either build a tile or concrete fire proof house of from 15 to 20,000 bus. capacity, with a warehouse of the same material and a corn mill in connection.—Zobisch Grain Co. (The plant of the Hinton Milling Co. has also been reported burned and a total loss on the same date.)

Canute, Okla.—J. W. Murry is not mgr. of our company as reported. J. W. Mayfield started with our company as mgr. and is still in charge.—Farmers Co-op. Ass'n.

OKLAHOMA CITY LETTER.

C. A. Rodesney & Co. are out of business here.

The Oklahoma City Mill & Elvtr. Co. has increased its capital stock from \$650,000 to \$1,000,000.

John Coyle, local mgr. for the W. H. Coyle & Co., was recently married to Miss Nichols of this city.

The National Grain Co. has been incorporated by H. W. Conyers and daughters, and has opened an office in the Grain Exchange Buildings.

The Central Grain Co. will handle the business of the Barnes-Piazek Co., of Kansas City, Mo., at this market. Ed. Beutke is mgr. here.

P. J. Mullin, pres. of the Mullin Grain Co., has retired from active business here and will take a vacation. Later he will probably re-enter the business in the far west.

P. J. Vandiver will enter the grain trade here on his own account and will occupy the office of the Mullin Grain Co. Mr. Vandiver was formerly associated with the Stowers Grain Co.

The Pipes-Williams Grain Co. are now located in the offices recently vacated by the Maney Export Co. in the Grain Exchange. The new firm is composed of J. F. Pipes, formerly mgr. for the Carnegie Elvtr. Co. at Carnegie, and Geo. Williams, formerly sec'y of the Polson Grain Co.

The Gresham Flour Mills Corp., Frank S. Gresham, pres., has opened branch offices in Guthrie, New Orleans, La., Galveston, Tex., and New York City. One will also be opened in Kansas City, Mo., soon, and perhaps one each in St. Joseph, Mo., Hutchinson, Kan., and Minneapolis, Minn.

New members of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n are: J. C. Mytinger Grain Co., Wichita Falls, Tex.; Strong Trading Co., Wichita, Kan.; C. B. Fox Co., Inc., New Orleans, La.; Creek Grain & Milling Co., Okmulgee; Shephard & Son, Hobart; Oscar J. Ewton, Sayer; W. H. Edwards, Vici; Kenneth Parlour, Billings; Vandever Grain Co., Oklahoma City; Adkins Hay & Feed Co., Muskogee; Geis & Price, Enid, and Pipes-Williams Grain Co., Oklahoma City, all of Oklahoma.

PENNSYLVANIA

Gordonville, Pa.—The recently incorporated Osceola Roller Mills & Elvtr. Co. will operate a mill and elvtr. at this point. Jacob S. Shirk is pres. and John S. Zimmerman vice-pres. and sec'y.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—With the death of W. A. McCaffrey, the firm of Daniel McCaffrey's Sons went out of business.—Washington Trust Co., Executor of the estate of W. A. McCaffrey, deceased.

Greencastle, Pa.—After July 1. Omwake Bros. will operate here, making this city its headquarters. They will also operate at Lemaster, Pa., as the Lemaster Elvtr. Co.—E. M. Omwake, Diehl, Omwake & Diehl, Chambersburg. (See May 10 number of Journal for particulars.)

Shippensburg, Pa.—The business of Shippensburg Elvtr. Co., another branch of Diehl, Omwake & Diehl, has been taken over by a partnership composed of Adolph L. Heckman, who has been the managing partner for a number of years, and S. K. Clever of Shippensburg, Pa. This business will be conducted under the firm name of Shippensburg Warehouse Co., with office at Shippensburg, Pa.—J. E. Omwake, Diehl, Omwake & Diehl, Chambersburg.

Chambersburg, Pa.—Diehl, Omwake & Diehl have sold their warehouse properties and July 1 will retire from business. Robert M. Diehl, Jr., has formed a partnership with Walker Bros. and the company will operate as Walker, Diehl & Walker, with headquarters here. They will also operate at Culbertson, as the Culbertson Elvtr. Co.; at Marion, as the Marion Elvtr. Co.; Richmond Furnace, as Richmond Elvtr. Co., and at Altenwald as the Altenwald Elvtr. Co.—J. E. Omwake, Diehl, Omwake & Diehl. (A full account of the changes in the firm will be found in the May 10 number of the Journal.)

Fayetteville, Pa.—Eugene Branthaver, son of C. E. Branthaver, mgr. for the Fayette Grain & Feed Co., was smothered in an 800-bu. wheat bin. The bin which was nearly full was being emptied when the boy slipped and fell in. The suction at the bottom of the bin was so great that no one could save him altho the accident was noticed at once. Only his finger tips were visible when the men who saw him fall jumped to his rescue. The machinery was stopped at once but the boy was buried and it was necessary to cut away the side of the bin to reach the body. He was 12 years old.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

Philadelphia, Pa.—E. D. Dier & Co., has succeeded Hughes & Dier. The partnership in the latter firm was dissolved by mutual consent, May 18th.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Our elvtr. contained no grain at the time of the fire and our loss will be about \$1,000. The fire occurred around the freight elvtr. at the head of the shaft.—Walters Milling Co.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Ernest Taylor, in the office of the Hancock Grain Co., who was seriously wounded when he started to run away from two policemen, whom he mistook for highwaymen, is out of the hospital and will soon be at his desk again.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Oldham, S. D.—W. H. George has resigned as mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Tyndall, S. D.—Wm. McBurney has a new cement driveway in his elvtr. with steel railings.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Mail addressed to McCarthy Bros. Co. at this point is returned "unclaimed."

Booge, S. D.—P. Vanderberg is now mgr. for the Booge Elvtr. Co. N. S. Blsberg was formerly mgr.

Selby, S. D.—The Equity Union Exchange will paint its 3 elvtrs., coal sheds, office, etc., and have the signs all made like new.

Webster, S. D.—Mgr. J. M. Stariha of the Miller Grain Co. is nursing a badly burned face suffered when he poured kerosene on a smouldering fire.

Presho, S. D.—A. A. Truax and C. H. Townsend, of Mitchell, have completed a new storage building. Last fall they bot the old elvtr. of A. L. Fahrenwald.

Warner, S. D.—The Western Elvtr. Co. is now operating the elvtr. of the Crown Elvtr. Co., with Floyd Bradley as agt.—C. A. Conlee, Warner Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Rudolph, (Aberdeen p. o.), S. D.—C. A. Young has succeeded J. A. Hye as mgr. for the Farmers Equity Exchange.—C. A. Conlee, Warner Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Warner.

Fulton, S. D.—While assisting in loading grain into an elvtr. here May 28, Chas. Hart, aged 18, slipped and fell into the bin and was smothered to death under 400 bus. of grain.

Delmont, S. D.—Our new elvtr. will be of wood with a 25,000 bu. capacity. The work is well under way and we hope to have it completed June 20. It replaces the house burned Mar. 7. Younglove Constr. Co. has the contract.

Bonesteel, S. D.—The elvtr., coal and lumber sheds of Jos. C. Pappall burned recently with a loss of \$15,000 with insurance of \$10,000. Mr. Pappall had recently bot the house from the estate of James Corbett. The elvtr. contained about 500 bus. of oats.

Watertown, S. D.—We are doing a grain and coal business here, and at Rauville, Adelaide, and Yahota, (Watertown p. o.). We are moving our business here from the old site on the M. & St. L. to a site on the N. W. and are not going out of the grain business as has been reported.—McBath Grain & Coal Co.

SOUTHEAST

Gadsden, Ala.—We are out of business.—Tri City Ice & Supply Co.

Atlanta, Ga.—John T. Leonard & Sons, have moved from the Anstell building to the L. & N. Terminals, Sec. 5.

Dublin, Ga.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Mill Co. is installing another feed mill and grinding machinery.

Sheffield, Ala.—The report that the Harris-Jones Co. was to be incorporated, is denied by the Harris-Jones Grocery Co., which writes "We deny the report."

Dublin, Ga.—It is now the intention of the State Bureau of Markets to begin a campaign in Georgia for erection of local grain elevators at various points in the state to provide marketing facilities. Fred T. Bridges of this city will very probably have charge of this department of the work and expects to start on it after the meeting of the Georgia legislature closes. In taking up this work Mr. Bridges states he hopes to have 50 elevators built during the next 5 years, which will give the farmers a start.

TENNESSEE

Denver, Tenn.—The Denver Grain Co. has moved from this city to Martin.

MEMPHIS LETTER.

Memphis, Tenn.—When an electric light bulb burst near his face, E. E. Buxton was partially blinded by tiny splinters of glass which entered his right eye. It is not that however he will lose his sight.

Memphis, Tenn.—Milton Knowlton, Julian Phelon and J. S. Driver will be active in the management of the old warehouse of the W. C. Early Co., which has just been leased to the Tennessee Terminal Warehouse, Inc.

Memphis, Tenn.—It is my intention to establish an office here for the purpose of buying and selling grain and grain products for distribution east and southeast. I was formerly pres. and mgr. of the Adluh Milling Co. at Columbia, S. C. Sold my interests last fall.—B. R. Coomer, Randolph Building.

TEXAS

Gainesville, Tex.—We are installing a cleaner, separator and scalper.—Keel & Son.

Finney Switch, (Plainview p. o.), Tex.—I am building an elevator here.—L. J. Halbert, Plainview.

Hereford, Tex.—Wm. Ash is now located at Canyon, where he is in business with Hunter & Ash.

Houston, Tex.—The Waldman-Ross Grain Co. has decreased its capital stock from \$200,000 to \$175,000.

Amarillo, Tex.—I am now located at Ecla. Was formerly prop. of the C. R. Holman Grain Co.—C. R. Holman.

Belton, Tex.—Belton Gin & Grain Co., incorporated for \$30,000 by P. M. Keller, W. W. James and M. W. Thornton.

Tulia, Tex.—The Great West Mill & Elevator Co. has leased the 20,000-bu. elevator of the Rush-Axleander Grain Co. C. C. Deen is mgr.

San Antonio, Tex.—Texas Export & Milling Co.; capital stock, \$15,000; incorporators, J. L. Matthews, J. V. Hucker and W. C. Church.

Aubrey, Tex.—The Aubrey Milling Co.'s plant has been closed since 1918 but will probably resume operations within the next few weeks.

Canyon, Tex.—I am the "Ash" end of Hunter & Ash, grain dealers here. We operate a 30,000-bu. elevator.—Wm. Ash, formerly at Hereford.

Wichita, Falls, Tex.—On June 1 Eli Morgan bot the property of the J. G. Jones Grain Co. and will continue operation under the old name. For the past year B. B. Bacon has been prop.

Marble Falls, Tex.—The mill of the Marble Falls Milling Co. has been torn down and will be moved to Abernathy, where the Farmers Union Elevator Co. has bot a half interest in it.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Members of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n are urged to co-operate with Sec'y H. B. Dorsey in furnishing the data needed in the Southeastern rate case, being statistics of shipments from Texas points, to other points, and to points outside of Texas.

Fort Worth, Tex.—I have resigned as mgr. for the Lockney Farmers Co-op. Society, Lockney, and have opened an office in the Neil P. Anderson Building. Have no elevator, and am doing a track and transit and consignment business under the name of the Mabry Grain Co.—I. A. Mabry.

Aiken, (Floco p. o.) Tex.—We are building a 6,000-bu. elevator. The Lockney Coal & Grain Co. has leased its elevator to the J. C. Mytinger Grain Co. We are not connected with that company in any way. I was owner and mgr. for 5 years but sold out and am now mgr. for the Lockney Farmers Co-op. Society.—E. R. Bryant, Lockney.

Amarillo, Tex.—The office of the Marshall Grain Co. here has been discontinued. S. C. Masters, mgr. here is now located at Watonga, Okla., where he has bot an interest in the company which will operate in future as Marshall & Masters.

UTAH

Salt Lake City, Utah.—We moved our headquarters from this city to Ogden, June 1.—Farmers Grain & Milling Co.

Ogden, Utah.—We moved our headquarters to this city June 1. They were formerly located at Salt Lake City.—The Farmers Grain & Milling Co.

WASHINGTON

Spokane, Wash.—The Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting at this city June 23 to 25.

Fairfield, Wash.—A new company at Rosalie, has bot the house and grounds of the Waverly Grain Co. here and at Jefferson. The new company will build elevators and warehouses according to reports.

Toppenish, Wash.—We bot a 2/5ths interest in the Commercial Warehouse from H. C. Ham and sold him a 1/2 interest in our 40,000-bu. elevator. Mr. Ham will manage both the elevator and warehouse.—Toppenish Elevator Co.

Spokane, Wash.—Our ass'n is one whose principal activity will be the marketing of the wheat of its members, and we do not intend to advance further in the acquirement of elevator and warehousing facilities than necessary that proper service may be rendered our members. The situation now appears with us as such that we will probably operate under lease somewhere in the neighborhood of from 15 to 25 warehouses or elevators this year and possibly we may find it necessary to purchase or build as many as 4 or 5 additional.—Geo. C. Jewett, gen. mgr., Wheat Growers Ass'n.

Pomeroy, Wash.—The Pacific Coast Grain Co. is charged with discrimination in handling grain at the Mayview tramway and a service commission, composed of E. V. Kuykendall, director of the state department of public works, and his deputies, Frank Spinning, supervisor of transportation, and H. H. Cleland, is now hearing testimony in the case. The complaint was filed last fall by C. W. Cotton in the name of the Mayview Farmers' Union. It alleges the grain company dealt unfairly—that it moved certain crops ahead of other crops that should have received first attention. The defendants allege that they asked for the investigation and are sure of the results.

SEATTLE LETTER.

The Merchants Exchange has reduced the differentials between bulk and sacked grain from 4c to 3c per bu.; resacks from 10c to 8c and bad order sacks from 4c to 3c.

Bell & Goodrich is the name of a new brokerage firm here. A. J. Bell formerly mgr. and H. H. Goodrich formerly sales mgr. for the Albers Bros. Milling Co. are the partners in the company.

The following trading rules for barley have been made by the grain committee of the Merchants Exchange: No. 2 deliverable on contracts; No. 3 takes discount of 50c a ton; No. 4, \$1. Barley testing below 42 lbs. per bu. is applicable on contracts at buyers option, at additional discount of 50c per ton for each pound per bu. under 42 lbs.

The Albers Bros. Milling Co. has been reorganized and will be incorporated under the laws of Delaware. It is now an Oregon corporation. Moritz Thomsen, pres. of the Centennial Milling Co. has been elected head of the old corporation and will be pres. of the new one which will be known as the Albers Bros. Milling Co. of Delaware. The headquarters will be moved from San Francisco to this city and will be with those of the Centennial Milling Co. in the Central Building. The re-organization affects the 2 cereal mills and 2 docks at San Francisco, and mills at Seattle, Portland, Oakland and Los Angeles, and a mill under construction at Ogden, Utah. The company has issued bonds for \$1,500,000 to provide working capital.

WISCONSIN

Green Bay, Wis.—The Geo. B. Hess Milling Co. has been incorporated for \$100,000 by Albert Greiling, Harry K. Smith and Herman Greiling.

Thorp, Wis.—Farmers bot the plant of the Thorpe Milling Co. and now operate it as the Thorpe Produce Co., Paul Glowacki, mgr.—G. C. Nelson, formerly mgr. for the old firm.

Saukville, Wis.—John Dunn who recently sold his elevator at Cedarburg, will engage in the grain business here. The local elevator will be re-opened by him with Wm. M. Schmidt as mgr.

Marshfield, Wis.—Brickheimer & Thorn have bot the warehouse of the Dodge-Hooker Mills and will deal in grain, feed, flour, etc. There is storage capacity for 5,000 bus. and a well equipped feed mill. S. Rasmussen, mgr. for the former company will remain as mgr. for the new one.

Mosinee, Wis.—We have bot the elevators of the Dodge Hooker Mills, of Wausau, at this point and at Marathon City and Fenwood. We expect to be able to take over several more of their warehouses and elevators later on. T. E. Torgerson is pres. and gen. mgr. of our company, with R. H. Wirth, sec'y-treas.—Wisconsin Hay & Grain Co.

MILWAUKEE LETTER.

Chas. F. Coughlin, formerly with the Buerger Commission Co., is now mgr. of the consignment department of Riebs Co.

J. M. Hackler, gen. mgr. for the Udpick Grain Co. here, will leave soon for Omaha, Neb., where he will be connected with the N. B. Udpick interests.

Floyd W. Shepard has succeeded A. J. Maly as representative for the W. C. Mitchell Co. Mr. Maly has been transferred to the company's Great Falls, Mont., office and will be mgr. there.

The J. W. Rice Grain Co. is a new firm at this market which will devote its best efforts toward the buying and shipping of grain to outside points. J. W. Rice, pres., was for several years with the Udpick Grain Co. here, and is well known in his chosen field.

New members of the Chamber of Commerce include: Ernest W. Taylor; Jas. A. Murray; William E. Hudson; Geo. A. Schroeder; Wm. A. McCoy; Chas. R. Cochran; Alphonse J. Conroy; Horace L. Wing; Erwin P. Nusslock; A. V. Booth; F. W. Donaldson; H. M. Haberlein; M. P. Mansfield; W. M. Shirley and F. G. Sprague.

We are indebted to Harry A. Plumb, sec'y of the Chamber of Commerce for the 62d annual report of the exchange which is a very concise yet correct summary of the "doings in grain" and other produce at Milwaukee. The list of firms and members, officers and committees, deaths, etc., make it a thoro book of knowledge to all who are interested in the Milwaukee market.

The memberships of Richard C. Jones, F. A. Stratton, M. D., Jesse H. Ridge, Jno. H. Ball, R. C. Bagley, Dec'd; E. A. Bowles, E. A. Farmer, Michael King, E. J. Koppelkam, Additional, Samuel H. Steele, H. N. Wilson, Dec'd., Wm. D. Sammis, Geo. M. Marshall, Joseph Simons, Frank O'Hearn, Ludington Patton, Sigmund Kleiser, Dec'd., Chas. E. Lewis, Herman F. Franke, Jr., Martin J. Kammerer and Henry L. Goemann have been transferred.

I was formerly mgr. of the consignment department for the Taylor Bournique Co. of this city, operating its Western offices until recently it dispensed with this branch of the service due to abnormal business conditions. Having been in the grain business for the last 11 years, starting with the P. Bacon Co. and working for the latter firm as coarse grain salesman I decided to enter the game myself. The Bush Grain Co. will handle grain on a commission basis, the same as all other cash grain houses. A. E. Bush is pres., W. D. Bush, vice-pres. and G. H. Redford, sec'y-treas.—A. E. Bush, Bush Grain Co.

WYOMING

Riverton, Wyo.—The Riverton Elevator Co. has bot the elevator of the Oakdale Milling Co. here.

Lander, Wyo.—The Lander Mills will build a brick and concrete warehouse. Contract has been let to Jones & Hettelsater.

Sheridan, Wyo.—W. D. Kistler, who left Sheridan to become owner of the Laurel Flour Mills at Laurel, Mont., is again with the J. W. Denio Milling Co. here.

Grain Carriers

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Every shop on the Great Northern, but two, will be closed until July 5, on account of light traffic.

A REDUCTION in ocean freight rates on grain to the United Kingdom from 7 to 5 shillings per quarter was announced on June 6.

GRAIN and cold storage shipments of the Santa Fe increased during the week ending June 3, though all other traffic was less.

FURTHER arguments on the rates on grain, grain products and other products from Milwaukee and Chicago to points south will be heard in July.

SILVER LAKE, KAN.—High freight rates are hurting the alfalfa business and a large percentage of the alfalfa hay is still on the farms.—G. B. Harper.

REPEAL the guarantee to the carriers and let the states handle their own intrastate rates is the substance of a bill introduced into the House by Rep. Sweet of Iowa on June 6.

A WAGE CUT of 12 per cent average to the employes of 104 railroads was announced May 31 by the Railway Labor Board, effective July 1. This is estimated to reduce the payrolls of the carriers \$400,000,000 a year.

READJUSTMENT of rail rates by taking up the various commodities as they require relief, instead of undertaking general reductions, offers the solution of the railroad problems.—Sec'y of Commerce Hoover in an announcement made June 6.

DOMESTIC ex-lake rates on grain from Buffalo to Boston, Mass., and to interior points in the New England district will be based 2½ cents per cwt. over the Buffalo, New York, rate or 2 cents less than the present rates, effective June 20.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Pres. Harding visited the offices of the Interstate Commerce Commission June 1 and asked them what they were doing toward the relief of shippers who were finding some of the present freight rates burdensome. As the Commission is a part of the government outside of the executive branch Mr. Harding assured the commissioners he had come simply in the interest of co-operation.

THE EXPENSE of fitting ships for carrying wheat from Vancouver, B. C., is declared to be too great, by C. Gardner Johnson, vessel agent, who paid \$4,210.15 for shifting boards and linings for the motor ship Buenos Aires, to carry wheat to Great Britain. He stated that the port warden interpreted the rules too strictly, and the line he represented would send no more ships to Vancouver for wheat if the expense of fitting continued so high.

A CONFERENCE between members of the Canadian Grain Commission and representatives of numerous Canadian lake elevators was recently conducted at Ft. William, Ont., to discuss whether or not grain weighed into lake vessels should be designated on the government certificate of weight as "weighed into" or "weighed for." The Commissioners contended that government weighmen guaranteed weights at the scales but not as delivered to the vessel. No announcement of the policy in the future has been announced.

EFFECTIVE June 25 rates on grain ex-lake from Georgian Bay and Lake Huron ports to Boston, Mass., and points taking same rate basis, on domestic shipments, will be reduced 2 cents per 100 pounds. Ex-lake Georgian Bay and Lake Huron ports rates effective June 25, which include cost of elevation and free storage at Lake Ports, not exceeding 30 days during period of Dec. 16 to Aug. 31, incl. and 15 days during period Sept. 1 to Dec. 15, incl., to Boston in cents per cwt. will be: Wheat, 24.34; corn, 24.4; oats, 23.07; barley, 24.04.

A BILL H. R. 6642 introduced into the House by Rep. Connally would repeal the rate making section of the Transportation Act.

NEW ORLEANS has been getting her full share of the export business since the Government Barge Line was established.—Ichertz & Watson.

CARRYING 169,000 bus. of oats for Bristol and 208,000 bus. of barley for Dublin the steamer Seapool on June 8 struck an iceberg and had to return to St. Johns for repairs.

THE CARRIERS are suffering today because they cannot produce the one commodity they manufacture—transportation—for the price at which they are able to market it—G. Fort, v. p. B. & M. R. R.

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD report on the movement of grain from the Gulf says that the movement of grain from the gulf ports shows no diminution and that outside of the movement of grain and coal there is no charter market worthy of mention.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.—The Freight Bureau of Ft. Worth in a complaint filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, says that the rates on grain and grain products thru Ft. Worth over the B. S. L. & W. as well as the transit privileges are unreasonable and unjustly discriminatory because of the defendants inability to agree on divisions with other carriers. The Bureau asks that the I. C. C. establish proper divisions, reasonable rates and transit privileges.

AMERICAN SHIPS cannot be manned by American officers and crews, no matter how patriotically gratifying that situation may be in the abstract so long as American shippers must pay wages from two to five times higher than their competitors. The obvious solution lies in a modification of the La Follette act to permit Americans to compete in the matter of wages and other operating costs.—Kansas City Journal.

STARTLING EXPOSURES of the unreasonably large salaries being paid rail workers were made on June 7 by Fitz. Hall of the N. C. & St. L. in a hearing before the labor board. In his testimony he said: "The engineer on our Tullahoma accommodation receives \$4,371.92 a year, \$371.92 more than the Governor of Tennessee. Ministers, paid \$1,600 annually, get less than one-half of the wages of yardmasters. High school principals in Nashville get \$250 a month, compared to yardmasters receiving \$305. High school teachers at Paducah, Ky.; Huntsville, Ala., and Chattanooga, Tenn., receive \$125 to \$148 a month, while railway blacksmiths get \$185 and switchmen \$188.50."

TARIFFS showing reduced rail freight rates on grain and grain products for export have been published by the carriers. A similar reduction in alfalfa hay and meal rates of 7½ cents or 25 per cent, has been allowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The rate is for the benefit of Colorado shippers to Missouri and Chicago territory, and is an emergency measure to expire this fall. Of interest too, to feed manufacturers is the Interstate Commerce Commission approval of an application to restore old rates on blackstrap from Colorado points to points east of the Mississippi.

RUST on the grain is disappearing in New Zealand. For the third year in succession the wheat and oats crops of the North Island of New Zealand have been almost entirely free from rust. Before that rust on oats had been so prevalent in some localities that some farmers had almost abandoned the growing of the crop. The change is remarkable, according to the New Zealand farmer because no preventive measures have been taken.

C. & A. in Sup. 14 to 221 gives the rates on grain and grain products from Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., when originating at other points, or when milled at Kansas City or St. Joseph, Mo., from grain originating at other points to stations on the C. & A. and its connections in Ill., Ind., Ia., Mich., Mo., O. and Wis., effective May 31.

Changes in Rates

As shown by tariffs recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Com'n the carriers have made the following changes in rates:

E. B. Boyd, agt. in Sup. 30 to 1-O of the Western Trunk Lines gives the rules, regulations and exceptions to classifications issued May 17 on order of the I. C. C.

C. & A. in 1570-G. Gives the local and joint freight tariffs governing milling, malting and transit privileges on grain, grain products and seeds at C. & A. stations, effective June 22.

C. B. & Q. in Sup. 8 to 1800-D gives rates on grain, grain products, broom corn and seeds between stations on the C. B. & Q., R. C., B. H. & W. and Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, St. Paul, Duluth, effective July 6.

Monon in Sup. 18 to 520 gives the local, joint proportional and reshipping rates on grain, grain products from Monon stations to points in Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Mich., Mo., N. Y., O., Pa., W. Va. and Wis., effective July 5.

C. & A. in Sup. 3 to 1602-F gives the rates on grain and grain products from Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., and Leavenworth, Kan., to stations on the C. & A. and connections in Ill., Ind., Ia., Mich., Mo., O., and Wis., effective June 28.

A. T. & S. F., Sup. 3 to 7481-G has been declared unlawful by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Public Service Commission of Missouri. Santa Fe tariff 7481-G as amended will apply until lawfully changed or cancelled.—Charles Crosky, A. T. & S. F.

L. A. Lowrey, agt. in Sup. 9 to 20-K gives the local and joint terminal charges, rules and regulations from or to points within the Chicago district, also rules governing freight passing thru the Chicago district, effective May 2. Sup. 10 issued May 28 became effective May 28.

C. B. & Q. in Sup. 10 to 3200-E gives local, joint and proportional freight tariff on grain, grain products and seeds, between Missouri River points and Chicago, Peoria, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winona, Minn., La Crosse, Wis., effective June 4.

C. & A. in 1620-D gives the joint and proportional rates from Alton, Bloomington, E. St. Louis, Granite City, Lincoln, Lockport, Pekin, Peoria, Springfield, Venice, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., to station on lines of carriers named in tariff in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and Wisconsin, effective June 30.

C. R. I. & P. in Sup. 10 to 2845-D gives the local joint and proportional rates on hay, straw and corn husks from stations in Ark., Colo., Kan., La., Neb., N. M., and Okla. also Joplin, Mo., to Little Rock, Memphis, New Orleans, Texarkana, Ark-Tex. and other southern and southwestern stations effective June 30.

C. B. & Q. in Sup. 21 to 5400-B gives the local joint rates on grain and grain products, broom corn and flaxseed between Omaha, South Omaha, Nebraska City, Neb., Council Bluffs, Pacific Junction, Sioux City, Iowa; Atchison, Leavenworth, Kan.; Kansas City, St. Joseph, Mo., and stations taking same rates, effective June 1.

C. R. I. & P. in Sup. 10 to 13207-H gives the joint, proportional rates on grain, grain products and seeds, from Albright, Neb., Armourdale (Kansas City, Kas.), Atchison, Kas., Council Bluffs, Ia., Kansas City, Mo., Leavenworth, Kas., Omaha, South Omaha, Neb. and St. Joseph, Mo., to stations in Ill., Ind., Ia., Mich. and Wis., on connecting lines, effective June 6.

C. R. I. & P. in Sup. 9 to 13207-H gives the joint rates on grain, grain products and seeds, carloads from Albright, Neb., Armourdale (Kansas City, Kas.), Atchison, Kas., Council Bluffs, Ia., Kansas City, Mo., Leavenworth, Kas., Omaha, South Omaha, Neb. and St. Joseph, Mo., to stations in Ill., Ind., Ia., Mich. and Wis. on connecting lines, effective June 30.

C. & E. I. in Sup. 2 to 622-G gives the local, joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products and grain by-products, also broom corn, green corn, corn cobs, cotton seed, cotton seed ashes, seeds, (Hungarian and Millet) and red top seed chaff from C. & E. I. stations also from Henderson and Owensboro and from Cairo (via M. & O.) Joliet (via E. J. & E.) Momeene Transfer (via C. M. & G.) to points in Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Minn., Mo., O., Pa., and Wis., effective June 18.

Seeds

ST. LOUIS SEEDSMEN promise a good time for everyone at the coming seed convention.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The H. W. Doughten Co. has been reorganized.

BALTIMORE, MD.—The W. A. Simpson Co. has applied to increase its capital stock to \$200,000.

SIGOURNEY, IA.—The timothy seed crop in this section of Iowa is very poor this year.—Bruns Seed Co.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—The public sale of the remaining assets of W. H. Small & Co. netted approximately \$100,000.

DAVENPORT, IA.—The A. R. Bruns Seed Co. with headquarters at Sigourney, Ia., is now operating a retail branch in this city.

NEWTON, ILL.—The Newton Seed & Feed Co. contemplates the erection of an office and the movement of its seed warehouse to the ground formerly occupied by the Red Mill.

THE ELECTROLYTIC treatment of seed did not result in an increased yield nor did it appear to be beneficial according to E. J. Russel, London, in a summary of a lengthy series of investigations.

ROCKWELL CITY, IA.—The Rockwell City Seed Co. is erecting a new warehouse in which they intend to establish a feed and flour business. The company is conducted by J. B. and M. C. Highberger.

CLOVER SEED imported during April amounted to 4,849,000 bus. compared with 3,813,700 bus. imported during April, 1920. Of the receipts this April approximately 45% came from France and 43% came from Canada. The rest came from other countries. The imports this April from Italy were negligible while last April they amounted to more than 14% of all imports.

GEFF STA., JEFFERSONVILLE P. O. ILL.—Seeds valued at \$15,000, purchased by A. J. Poorman of Fairfield from J. W. Spence, bankrupt dealer in grain and seeds here, were declared by Referee in Bankruptcy C. B. Thomas to be the property of Poorman. Creditors had sought to prove that Poorman was a partner and that the transfer of the seed was made to conceal Spence's ownership of the seed.

FOR SEED soy beans appear to be a profitable Iowa crop. It has not been possible during the past several years to supply the demand for seed of the varieties best suited for use in Iowa and this has also been true in adjoining states. The cost of growing soy bean seed per acre is but little greater than that of growing corn. Three leading varieties of soy beans at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment station have averaged 15.8 bushels per acre during the last four years on land not as rich as that of the average Iowa farm. Yields as high as 25 to 30 bushels per acre have not been uncommon.—Iowa Experiment Station.

Seed Movement in May.

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1920, were as follows:

FLAX SEED.				
—Receipts—		—Shipments—		
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Chicago, lbs.....	157,000	102,000	1,000	5,000
Milwaukee, bus....	13,800	15,940	410	.....
New York, bus.....	881,408	.....	.....	.....
Wichita, bus.....	.....	1,000	.....	1,000
Duluth, bus.....	421,000	59,000	865,000	123,000
TIMOTHY.				
Chicago, lbs.....	2,368,000	733,000	1,550,000	1,608,000
Milwaukee, lbs....	527,240	60,000	133,700	236,409
Toledo, bags.....	3	1,176	3,976	4,817
CLOVER.				
Chicago, lbs.....	418,000	4,000	370,000	159,000
Milwaukee, lbs....	20,007	156,219	802,205	100,600
Toledo, bags.....	612	567	786	452
OTHER GRASS SEEDS.				
Chicago, lbs.....	580,000	625,000	1,259,000	870,000
KAFIR.				
St. Louis, bus.....	138,225	215,600	63,070	84,930
MILO.				
St. Joseph, bus....	4,500	.....	.....	.....

EXPERIMENTS with Italian clover seed conducted by the Purdue Experiment Station at Purdue, Indiana, showed that Italian clover after summering well with spring wheat winter killed during the past mild winter. Plots of domestic clover planted nearby stood the winter well.

IOWA'S drastic seed law, fostered by the Farm Bureau and which will become effective July 1 is so ambiguous that E. Redfern, ass't state food and dairy commissioner, of the department which will administer the law admitted that the law "contained many ambiguities." Rulings and definitions regarding various sections of the act are to be made by the attorney general of Iowa and passed on to the seed trade by Mr. Redfern by July 1.

SEED imported as rape seed and sold as mustard seed has on an investigation made by C. O. Ewing, A. Viehover and J. F. Cleverger been found to be Chinese colza, the oil of which tho similar to mustard seed can not be used in its place. Further investigation of the Chinese seed was carried on and the investigators suggested that the pressed seed in the form of a cake might be used for stock feed.

TOLEDO, O.—Clover shows strength. Unlike our platoon beer, clover has a kick. Market shows strong resistance. Clover rallied sharply on good general demand and light offerings, reaching new high levels. Breaks only serve to uncover the buying orders, while bulges inspire profit taking and scenery selling. Will last year's price performance be duplicated? Prices are not out of line compared to other commodities. October sold up to \$26.30 in July last year, down to \$12.90 in October, expiring at \$14.00. Sold thru \$11.00 mark this week which is new high for the season. Markets have the habit of doing the unexpected. "Scenery" just now appears to be against any immediate big advance. Weather and crop reports generally favorable. What will the harvest be? Hay crop scheduled for cutting in late June. Too much rain now is productive of weeds. Rains will be welcomed for the second growth.—Southworth & Co.

From the Seed Trade.

OSBORN, MO.—There is a big surplus of sudan grass seed in this locality this year. Seed business is rather slow.—Stewart Bros.

UDALL, KAN.—Not much clover has been sown in this section. Alfalfa seed demand was good and a large acreage was planted. None is raised for seed around here.—R. E. Sheldon.

AURORA, KAN.—Acreage sown to alfalfa increased 10% this year and we have had a good seed demand. Alfalfa is raised in this section for feed and seldom for seed.—A. E. Thompson.

CLAY CENTER, KAN.—More sudan has been sown this year than ever. Little demand for other seeds, as growers practically all had good seed on hand this season.—H. H. Starkweather.

SILVER LAKE, KAN.—There has been no unusual demand for sudan grass seed this year in this section as has been true of other localities.—G. B. Harper.

CLAREMORE, OKLA.—Seed outlook is affected by dry weather. Acreage sown to kafir, milo and cane seed is probably 15% less this year, caused largely by large crop last year and a return to grower of less than the cost of production.—Frank O'Bannon.

HEATED AIR blown thru the center of a crib of soft corn was shown to have decreased the moisture content from 30 to 10 per cent in 24 hours. The experiment was performed at the Iowa Experiment Station by H. D. Hughes who believes that soft corn may be dried and rendered safe for storage on the farm at a very small cost per bushel.

Iowa Seedsmen Convene at Des Moines.

The annual convention of the Iowa Seed Dealers Ass'n was held on June 1 in the Chamber of Commerce Lounge, Savery Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

The meeting was called to order by Pres. E. G. Ouren, Council Bluffs, Ia., at 10 a. m., with only a few present. The attendance soon picked up with the arrival of the nearby seedsmen on morning trains.

Pres. Ouren said: "Let us put behind us our troubles of 1920 and take up the problems of 1921. High prices have settled back to earth. As far as the seedsmen are concerned we can console ourselves that the money we have left has an increased purchasing value."

"One of the things of interest during the past year was the establishment of a seed law by the Iowa Legislature last February."

"Iowa seed dealers desired a good seed law that would be workable and constitutional. At our last annual meeting was presented a law prepared by our legislative com'tee for presentation to the legislature."

"The proposed law was ignored by the legislature and the Farm Bureau law was substituted and passed. This law as passed we believe to be unconstitutional."

Henry Kling, Cedar Rapids, chairman of the membership com'tee, reported that one new member had been secured since the last meeting.

Sec'y Eldridge in his address said: The past year has been extraordinary as many of the seed dealers have noticed. The spring rush was not productive this year. But, we are still alive, ready to harvest the plums when they fall.

Minimum wage and maximum hour laws for a time threatened to interfere with our business. Fortunately one bill was withdrawn and the other died a natural death.

The seed law later became an eyesore. Iowa seedsmen desired a reasonable, workable seed law which could be complied with and one which we could be proud of. The bill as drafted last year was not all that could be desired but was workable. But it seemed impossible for the Senate and House to get to it this year.

Now that we have this seed law we must do our best to obey it or if that is impossible make some other arrangements. I hesitate to defy the law. This law though will work a hardship on the seed trade.

"County Agents" and "Problems Confronting the Grain Trade," were the topics discussed by Geo. Wells, Des Moines, sec'y of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n, who said: I have been asked to say something about county agents. Recently I sent out a questionnaire to the grain dealers asking for their opinions as to county agents.

After looking over returns from these questionnaires I am inclined to believe that the majority of the agents are striving to improve farming conditions. Some dealers, though, have sent in radical reports and I know of some agents who have been active in distribution and other activities.

You are also acquainted with the farmers' present plans which if are successful will eliminate the grain trade. We don't think they will be. Still they are giving the grain trade considerable worry.

Bills before Congress would regulate grain exchanges. State legislatures are giving the matter radical attention. From a grain trade viewpoint we feel that the open market is the only system for marketing grain. Being in the grain business demands initiative and courage and we believe we have the most economical system for the distribution of grain.

Some farmers and professors seem to think that supply, demand and prices may be stabilized. Often a rain in July will blight a crop and cut an apparently good crop in half. I can't see how this can be stabilized.

Risks must be taken by the farmers or the speculators. The farmer sells his grain on

the open market. The consumer buys the grain when he needs it. The interim is filled by the speculator.

If any one wishes to know of the profits of the grain business last year—there are none. The figures are all in red.

Grain movement has been heavy during the last few weeks. This should loosen things up some and help liquidation.

Pres. Owen named the following nominating com'te: H. Kling, Cedar Rapids; J. G. Ballinsky, Sigourney; W. C. Grote, Council Bluffs.

Henry Field, Shenandoah: Our Hubam clover sales have amounted to between \$30,000 and \$40,000 and we are pleased to have found something in seed that has been profitable. We raised 4,000 lbs. from 6 acres at our own grounds. New crop seed planted in Texas in January arrived on May 30 and is now being sold.

Hubam business has just started and we expect an enormous future for the seed. There is a chance for all to make money legitimately out of this product. As to the price next winter I would guess about \$2.

A large acreage has been planted but trouble is encountered in harvesting the seed. We tore a perfectly good thresher to pieces threshing 6 acres. A harvesting machine that will thresh this crop is now being perfected and should solve the harvesting problem. The trouble is the seed does not all ripen at once. The machine being perfected will but brush off the ripe seeds from the standing crop without cutting. When the remaining seeds are ripe this machine can go over the ground again and brush the remaining seeds off.

Hubam is a 4 months crop. Sowed on May 15 it will ripen by Sept. 15. It will grow anywhere except on a sour soil. Sales of the seed have been made as far north as Canada. So far to our knowledge none has been cut for hay.

New officers elected are: Pres., J. T. Hamilton, Cedar Rapids; vice-pres., H. M. Talbott, Osceola; sec'y, A. M. Eldridge, Shenandoah; and treas., J. T. Hossler, Norris Springs.

Directors: G. Kurtzweil, Des Moines; Henry Kling, Cedar Rapids; H. A. Johns, Sioux City, and the officers.

Legislative Com'te: M. Eldridge, Shenandoah; E. Ouren, Council Bluffs; G. Kurtzweil, Des Moines.

Membership Com'te: H. Kling; H. P. Webster, Independence; W. C. Grote, Council Bluffs.

The report of J. T. Hamilton, Cedar Rapids, as treas., was accepted.

A discussion was started on the merits of the Seed Bill S. B. 482 to become effective July 1, so as to be in readiness for E. Redfern, asst. state food and dairy commissioner, who was to go over the bill with the seedsmen in the afternoon.

Mr. Kurksweil, Des Moines: Sec. 11 of the bill demands absolute freedom of impurities in seed. "Absolute" is impossible in God's universe. I urge the establishment of seed grades to get away from all this nuisance. Other countries have had our troubles and have eliminated them.

Henry Field, Shenandoah: Can we not make a test case and determine status of this bill?

Mr. Kurksweil: This law does not exempt the farmer.

H. Kling, Cedar Rapids: Section 3 of the bill provides that the farmer may sell seed to a dealer without labeling when for recleaning. It says "All agricultural seed offered or exposed for sale for seeding purposes shall be labeled on the package * * * Seed purchased by a seed dealer is not for seed but for recleaning."

Further discussion was postponed until the afternoon on the arrival of Prof. Burnett of Ames Agricultural College who brought an appeal from Ames for proper seed distribution.

Sec'y Eldridge: I think it would be well if we had an annual meeting at Ames.

A dealer: What has Ames done about root rot?

Prof. Burnett: Our department has been co-operating along this line with the other departments. Last year we planted different fields. Some of the seed was formaldehyde treated and some was not. The untreated seed seemed to grow better for the first 15 weeks. At harvest there was practically no difference.

A peculiar thing last harvest was that the highest yielding field showed root rot but our highest yields were from 8 to 10 fields which were not infected.

Adjourned for luncheon.

Afternoon Session.

Pres. Ouren called the afternoon session to order at 1:30 p. m. by announcing the Ass'n had decided to accept the invitation to attend Ames some time in September at a date to be announced by the sec'y.

E. L. Redfern, asst. State Food and Dairy Commissioner: As I understand Sec. 3-a, impure seeds will not have to be listed unless they are in excess of one seed in five. I take it, that it will be incumbent on the seed dealer to analyze the seed.

Sec. 4 requiring date of testing and if corn the county and state where grown was probably in the bill because seed probably had been sold to the Iowa farmer which had been grown in a warmer climate and which would not mature in this state.

Sec. 7 covers bulk seed in bins and provides that a seller should accompany such a sale with a written or printed statement.

As I construe Sec. 8, no label means that seed is free from weed seeds.

Sec'y Eldridge: The latter part of Sec. 10 and Sec. 11 reads " * * * exemption shall in no event * * * permit sale of agricultural seed containing Canada thistle, quack grass, dodders and wild carrot seeds in violation of Sec. 11." Sec. 11 reads "No person shall sell or offer for the purpose of seeding any agricultural seed unless such is free from the seed of Canadian thistle, quack grass and dodders."

Would these sections restrain the sale of the seed by the farmer? Sec. 10 states that the farmer may sell seed for recleaning.

Mr. Redfern: I believe that the farmers will be able to sell to each other.

H. H. Johns, Sioux City: Then when the farmer holds dirty seed on his farm there is nothing he can do but burn it?

Mr. Redfern: This section is funny.

Henry Field: But the farmer will be able to ship his seed out of the state into St. Louis.

Sec'y Eldridge: Then the St. Louis firm can turn around and ship it back.

Mr. Redfern: When the farmer is selling to the seed dealer is he not selling that seed for recleaning?

Sec'y Eldridge: But seed to be recleaned is for seed.

H. W. Talbott, Osceola: Canadian thistle cannot be removed. It is a hard thing to buy alfalfa seed in Kansas that does not contain Canadian thistle.

Mr. Johns: How then can we supply Iowa with seed? Seed is never absolutely pure.

Mr. Field: What worries me is this: One might not be prosecuted for having one dodder seed in a carload of seed but one might have trouble in having one dodder seed in a pound. Where will the line be drawn? According to this law we are hung up when we have one dodder seed in a car of alfalfa.

Sec'y Eldridge: The farmer cannot sell to us unless the seed is pure.

Mr. Kurksweil: This law is to stop the farmers from selling impure seed. The farmer alone knows what is in the seed.

Mr. Redfern: I cannot see how you can stop the farmer from selling the seed.

Mr. Kling: Farmers do not know what foreign plant seeds look like.

E. E. Mav, Shenandoah: Seed sold to a seed house is to be used for seed finally. The farmer can sell to the seed dealer and the seed dealer cannot.

J. G. Ballinsky, Sigourney: The farmer knows the weed seeds when he buys the seed

but never knows them when he sells them to you.

Mr. Johns: Oklahoma some time ago passed a drastic seed law. Now that law is being followed in spirit but not in letter.

Sec'y Eldridge: I do not believe there is one farmer in 10 that would know buckhorn when he saw it.

Mr. Talbott: Could not the county agents make the explanations?

A seedsman: They could render better service doing something like this than some of the work they are doing.

Mr. Field: Take for instance an outsider from another state shipping impure seed into the state. Could information about the impure seeds be published?

A dealer: Hardly. Would this not be interference with interstate commerce?

Mr. Kling: During our rush seasons when we have quick turnover it would be impossible for us to store seeds even for a very short time to determine the germination.

Sec'y Eldridge: We buy seed to supply our needs for a year. At the end of the year we get exceptionally busy and we buy seed in Illinois, Wisconsin and other states. We must according to this bill tell the germination. Should we tell the farmers in rush times "We cannot sell you seed as we have not the germination test"?

Suppose we had some clover that looked good and we attached a label stating "germination 5% or better." Would we be in the clear?

Mr. Redfern: I think you would get by. Similar things are done with bread and package foods. The weight is listed "over 16 ounces" etc., and that gets by.

This law has a lot of ambiguities and our office will secure interpretations and rulings from the attorney general.

Mr. Field: When will the law become effective?

Mr. Redfern: July 1.

Mr. Field: We should have information by the earliest moment as the sale of our alfalfa seed starts in July.

At the suggestion of Mr. Johns the Ass'n voted to appoint a com'te to confer with Mr. Redfern in the future about these rulings.

Pres. Ouren appointed the following com'te: A. M. Eldridge, Shenandoah, H. M. Talbott, Osceola, and M. Kirkswell, Des Moines.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Convention Notes.

Chick drinking fountains were distributed by the Erickson Seed Co., Des Moines.

All in attendance were the guests of the Ass'n at a luncheon served in the Chamber of Commerce dining rooms.

Beautiful red, pink and white peonies furnished by the Iowa Seed Co. decorated the Chamber of Commerce Lounge and the dining room.

Sec'y Eldridge badged the arriving seedsmen with a white ribbon decorated with an ear of yellow corn and containing the name of the Ass'n.

The Chamber of Commerce Lounge where the meeting was held was just large enough to prevent crowding of the 40 dealers present and everyone became acquainted. The coldness of the ordinary convention hall was absent.

THE PRELIMINARY census report just issued shows that in 1919 86 establishments were engaged in cleaning and polishing rice and 10,714 in the manufacture of flour and grist mill products, an increase from 59 in the number of rice mills and a decrease from 10,788 in the number of flour mills, from 1914.

"REFUND to the grain dealers the amounts lost thru the establishing of wheat prices in 1917," is the appeal of southwestern grain dealers to the House Agriculture Com'te on June 7, Ben E. Clement, Waco, Tex., claims. "When they took our stock at less than we paid for it in the open market it was confiscation."

Feedstuffs

QUINCY, ILL.—The United Cereals Co. is now in the hands of a receiver.

GREENVILLE, PA.—James Rumsey will erect a small feed mill here. The site has already been selected.

DES MOINES, IA.—The offices of the Iowa Corn Products Co. are now located in the Hubbel Building.

DALLAS, TEX.—The Robstown-Cash Cotton Seed Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

AN ACT to regulate the size of packages containing meal will become effective in Alabama on July 1.

DES MOINES, IA.—The feed mill of the Sargent & Ash Milling Co. is in operation and is grinding corn daily.

THE Wisconsin-Illinois Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting this year at Janesville, Wis. on July 2.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—The Brown Milling & Produce Co. contemplates the erection of a complete feed and corn mill.

EVERETT, MASS.—The Sterilized Stock Feed Corporation has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Claims total \$659.

CHICAGO, ILL.—J. A. Mayer has opened an office in the Webster Building and will conduct a feed brokerage business.

KEARNEY, MO.—The Kearney Grain & Supply Co. will build a brick and concrete warehouse. Horner & Wyatt have the plans.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, WIS.—The A. W. Thompson Co. has been incorporated for \$10,000 and will manufacture all kinds of animal feeds.

SILVER, LAKE, KAN.—The first alfalfa crop has been destroyed by pests in this section. The second crop may be better.—G. E. Harper.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—The W. M. Cosby Flour & Milling Co. has registered the word "Jazz" as its trademark No. 139,847 for use of animal feeds.

FIRTH, NEB.—The general offices of the Nebraska Corn Mills have been moved from Lincoln, Neb. to this city.—Nebraska Corn Mills.

CLEBURNE, TEX.—The Farmers Mill & Feed Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$27,000 by J. M. Peacock, S. H. Walraven and L. Waltz.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The inspection fee on flaxseed per car or per 1,000 bus. was raised to \$1.50 by the state grain inspection department, effective June 1.

READING, PA.—The Henry Milling Co. has purchased the mill of the Wertz Milling Co. and will continue the manufacture of feed and flour as in the past.

BIG PREPARATIONS are being made for the summer meeting of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants which is to be held this year at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. on June 27 and 28.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Omaha Alfalfa Milling Co. has secured storage space in a local warehouse and plans to enlarge its local business by maintaining a complete stock of products on hand.

A LAW regulating the size of the packages in which meal may be sold in the state of Tennessee became effective June 1. Now packages will have to contain 6, 12, 24, 48 or 96 lbs. etc.

DUNLAP, MO.—This is naturally a feeder section with few elevators and all the seed needed has had to be shipped in. With freight as high as it was this year the farmers have been as sparing in seed use as possible all spring.—E. C.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The Nelson Grain & Milling Co. which has been specializing in the manufacture of feeds has installed additional corn grinding machinery.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The American Feed & Grain Corporation has established offices in the Chamber of Commerce building. The firm was formed by Russel Ward and B. J. Burns, both of whom have been in the feed business at Buffalo. The company has a capital stock of \$100,000.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Work is progressing rapidly on the new plant of the Corn Products Refining Co. A large percentage of the foundations are in, a water supply system has been connected up, switch tracks are in and some of the grain storage tanks are already six stories above the ground.

GREEN BAY, WIS.—The George B. Hess Milling Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 and will engage in the feed manufacturing business on a large scale. Flour will also be milled. Officers are pres. A. L. Grieling; vice-pres., H. Grieling, and sec'y-treas., H. K. Smith.

RIO, WIS.—This company has installed a complete Sprout Waldron Attrition mill that is electrically driven and in the future intends to manufacture scratch feeds for market as well as do custom grinding. This company is co-operatively owned and was organized thru the efforts of C. E. Higbie.—Rio Produce Co.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—An alfalfa meal mill and other buildings of the North Bros. Hay & Grain Co. were damaged \$150,000 by fire recently. Of the loss mill machinery was valued at \$60,000, buildings at \$50,000 and contents, hay, grain and feed valued at \$35,000. Insurance carried amounted to \$110,000. The fire started in the alfalfa meal mill.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.—The Indiana Grain, Feed & Coal Co. has taken an option on a tract of land and the erection of a complete feed manufacturing plant to cost \$100,000 was contemplated. The company is composed largely of grain men, including Ed. Lee, mgr. Otto Lefforge, in the grain business at Frankfort and Moran, John Weeks, owner of an elevator at Whitesville and Russell Shahan, in the grain business at Lizton. On June 7 the company writes, "We will not locate at Anderson at present."

SIoux CITY, IA.—The Grain Belt Cereal Co. incorporated for \$500,000 will begin operations July 1. The plant is now ready for the machinery. Officers are president Washington Eldridge formerly of Denver, Col. Ralph Johnson formerly of Alcester, S. D. is sec'y and C. M. McGoun is treas. Of the business to be conducted and its future plans the company writes: "We will manufacture breakfast food. We expect also to build a storage elevator this fall but will not engage in the merchandising of grain."

EVANSVILLE, IND.—The Diamond Mills, large manufacturers of poultry and livestock feeds have taken over the elevator of W. H. Small & Co. and will continue the shipping business as well as to use part of the plant for the manufacture of its feeds. Of its plans it writes: "We will move part of our machinery from our present location and install it in the elevator. Additional new equipment will be contracted for so that in addition to our 200,000 bus. elevator capacity we will be able to turn out five cars of livestock feed per day." L. E. Steffee former manager of the grain department of the Small Co. will take charge of the grain business for the milling company.

Feedstuffs Movement in May.

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during May compared with May, 1920, were as follows:

	Receipts—		Shipments—	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Chicago, lbs.	22,640,000	27,244,000	63,999,000	69,764,000
Cincinnati, cars	32	34	.....	.....
Milwaukee, tons	1,710	3,112	16,130	12,837
Peoria, tons	7,006	7,080	11,420	15,740
St. Louis, sacks	61,300	44,160	144,990	65,565

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The Quesenberry Feed Manufacturing Co. will build a 200 ton chicken feed plant which will have a 45,000 bus. concrete storage capacity. Allis Chalmers machinery will be used and the Lehrack Construction Co. has the contract.

Requirements Under New Pennsylvania Feedstuffs Law.

James W. Kellogg, chief chemist of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, has recently issued the following announcement to manufacturers and importers of commercial feeding stuffs:

An amendment to the Feeding Stuffs Law, which became effective upon its approval by the Governor, May 12, 1921, and which, therefore, is now in force, requires all feeds, (except whole grains, the unmixed meals made directly from whole grains and mixtures of whole grains, which do not have distinct brand or trade names), to be registered for each calendar year and that a fee of \$25 for each brand registered be charged.

The feeds required to be registered, as well as labeled and guaranteed, are all mixed feeds, (except pure whole grains, etc., as above noted), by-products such as cottonseed, linseed oil and cocoanut oil meals and including wheat, rye and buckwheat brans, middlings and mixed feeds, semi-solid and dried buttermilk and skimmed milk and feed molasses.

A maximum fiber content of 11 per cent is permitted in cottonseed meals and all mixed feeds, which contain oat hulls, oat feed, oat meal mill by-product, clipped oat by-product, flax plant refuse, elevator chaff, cottonseed hulls, ground corn stalks and cocoa and cocoanut shells. A tolerance of 1.1 per cent additional is permitted for variations upon analysis. There is no fiber restriction for feeds which do not contain these materials.

Materials prohibited include corn cobs, weed seeds, humus, peat, sand, saw-dust, coffee hulls, peanut hulls, rice hulls. Metal fasteners cannot be used in attaching tags to sacks.

Applications for registration may be submitted for approval at any time during the year before feeds are offered for sale and from now on a fee of \$25 will be charged for each brand registered.

Adulteration and Misbranding.

Under the food and drugs act the following judgments were rendered recently in the United States District Courts for the Bureau of Chemistry:

K. & E. Neumond, St. Louis, Mo., shipped brewers grain into Illinois labeled "not less than 6% crude fat, 24% crude protein and not more than 13% crude fiber," whereas the product contained 5.85% crude fat, 21.2% crude protein and 16% fiber. Fined \$25 and costs.

The Chapman-Doake Co., Decatur, Ill., labeled hominy feed "not less than 7% fat." Analysis showed 4.61% crude fat. Fined \$50 and costs.

Bartlett, Frazier & Co., Indiana Harbor, Ind., shipped 40,000 lbs. of oats into Massachusetts that contained castor bean pomace. Ordered destroyed by the United States Marshal.

Taylor & Bournique Co., Milwaukee, Wis., shipped oats into Maryland. Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry showed foreign matter ranging from 10.4 to 15%. Adulteration was charged because wild oats, weed seeds, chaff and dust had been mixed with the oats. The court imposed a fine of \$1,100.

The Gateway Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo., labeled a product with which had been packed damp bran and dry rice hulls "gray shorts." Product ordered released on bond.

The Corinth Oil & Refining Co., Corinth, Ark., labeled cottonseed meal containing 33.94% protein "not less than 36%." Pleaded guilty, fined \$100.

The New Roads Oil Mill & Mfg. Co., New Roads, La., labeled cottonseed cake containing 38.58% protein "not less than 41% protein." Fined \$10.

The Stillwagon Food Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., shipped a mixture containing cottonseed hulls, sulphur, salt and other materials into Illinois claiming numerous beneficial effects from the use of the food for animals. Product ordered destroyed.

Supply Trade

CHICAGO, ILL.—Bulletin No. 109 published by the Weller Mfg. Co. is a revised price list, supplementing Catalog No. 30, on chains and sprockets. Grain elevator operators who have this catalog should send for this bulletin.

OMAHA, NEB.—The Trapp-Gohr-Donovan Co. is in no way connected with the Southwestern Engineering & Cons. Co. Mr. G. S. Markland of that company at one time sold Trapp Dumps in Iowa, but long since severed his connection with the dump company.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Seed Trade Reporting Bureau formerly located in the Postal Telegraph building has moved its offices and stockroom to 1018 So. Wabash ave. The additional space will be used for more convenient and quicker handling of its grain testing apparatus.

MAROA, ILL.—The Maroa Mfg. Co. has its catalog No. 21 ready for distribution. This catalog gives complete descriptions, with illustrations, of the company's extensive line of Boss Air Blast Grain Loaders. A copy of this catalog will be sent to Journal readers who write requesting it.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Price reductions on its entire list of wire products, including nails, were announced June 2 by the American Steel & Wire Co., a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation, equivalent to about \$5 per ton. The *Iron Trade Review* quotes wire nails \$3 per hundred lbs. lower than the preceding week.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Herbert Hoover, sec'y of commerce, has called Franklin T. Miller to organize gradually a com'te to formulate national uniform building codes. The building trades will be represented, together with the architects and fire underwriters. Mr. Hoover also is working on another project to standardize the varied industries.

AN INVESTIGATION of advertising by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce develops the fact that many members are increasing instead of reducing their volume of advertising. One member brands the reduction of advertising as false economy; another regards advertising as business insurance and a third writes, "cutting advertising would only increase the cost of selling."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The preliminary statement of the U. S. Census for 1920 as just issued by the Dept. of Commerce shows that in 1919 there were 172 manufacturers of leather belting and 14 manufacturers of rubber belting, an increase from 151 and a decrease from 18 in the number respectively in 1914. The value of the leather belting made in 1919 was \$40,939,000 and of rubber belting and hose, \$25,958,000.

WICHITA, KAN.—A new pump to circulate the cooling water of gasoline engines has been devised by the White Star Co. to meet the special requirements, which are, that the pump will be always primed and yet drain itself in winter time; will give a steady flow; that it can be driven at moderate speed and be depended upon at all times. It is a direct-acting pump with an eccentric shaft, the cylinder having a special muslin-packed plunger for hot water.

KEWANEE, ILL.—Kewanee Truck Lifts have been installed by the following Illinois elevator operators: Zeller & Son, Genoa; Farmers Co.-op. Co., Kewanee; Seneca Farmers Co., Seneca; Mendota Farmers Co.-op. Sup. Co., Mendota; Potter & Sons, Morrison; Moses Dillon Co., Sterling; Minooka Grain, Lbr. & Sup. Co., Minooka. In Iowa: Hawarden Roller Mills, Hawarden; J. S. Devries, Gaze; Moorhead & Co., Sutherland. Also in the elevators of Farmers Elvtr Co. Monticello, Ind.; Hastings Malting Co., Hasting, Minn. and Minnekota Elvtr. Co., Parshall, N. D.

SOME MEN have followed the wrong way so long that it seems right to them.—*The Bagpipe.*

Grain Handling Machinery Prices Reduced.

It may surprise many grain dealers who are not familiar with the prices of grain handling and mill machinery to learn that the general all around reductions in the prices made by mill furnishers has brot many items really lower in proportion than they were five years ago.

As a matter of good business policy the manufacturers of machinery have cut their prices until there is not the same proportion of profits above actual cost as there was before the war.

Even with some further reductions in freight rates and the cost of labor it is doubtful whether prices can get any lower for grain handling machinery, for at least several years, and grain dealers who have postponed repairs and improvements because of high prices now can go ahead with confidence that their investment is justified.

Started Revival of Manufacture of Rust Resisting Iron.

An incident is related of the new Secretary of Agriculture which identifies him with the iron and steel business in an interesting way.

Several years ago the readers of the farm publication of which he is editor made complaint of rapidly rusting fence wire. Henry C. Wallace put their problem up to the Agriculture Department, the same as he would have done in case an inquiry had come regarding a mysterious disease among livestock. Instead of a sick hog, it was a case of sick steel.

Readers wanted to know why the wire fences they put up did not last like the wire fences their fathers had put up before them. Rust seemed to be playing havoc. The government metallurgists at Washington asked for specimens of old fence wire which had resisted corrosion, along with samples of the new fence wire which had rusted so rapidly, for the purpose of comparison and analysis. Young Wallace spent one whole week gathering the samples of old iron wire fences, some that had stood so long that the wooden cross bars had rotted away.

The specimens were analyzed by the department metallurgist, and a bulletin was issued calling attention to the fact that modern rapid practice in steel making had left the metal full of impurities, as compared with the old-fashioned hand-made iron, and that the presence of these impurities caused the rapid corrosion of the new fence wire.

As a result of this little bulletin the manufacture of pure iron on a commercial scale was successfully undertaken, and the product not only applied to wire fences, but also to the different forms of sheet metal, roofing and siding where rust resisting iron is an essential economy.

Efficient Handling of Salt.

The proper handling of side lines has long been a problem of the country elevator operator.

Howard Foster, mgr. of the Farmers Co-operative Exchange, Shenandoah, Ia., who formerly handled his salt by the barrel and in bulk, thinks he has solved the salt problem.

He no longer buys salt in bulk or by the barrel but in sacks exclusively. For family use he has salt in a 50 lb. cotton sack. For cattle use on farm he handles salt in 100 lb. jute bags. Salt for salting meat is handled in 25 lb. jute bags.

By this method a farmer wanting salt need not wait until he comes in with a load of grain in his wagon to take salt away but may conveniently carry any kind he desires in his buggy or automobile.

Mr. Foster declares that his method of salt handling is far cleaner and easier than the old method and just as profitable.

A TARIFF of 12 cents a bushel on wheat and 50 cents a barrel on flour entering Canada from the United States has been put into effect in Canada.

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Supreme Court Decisions

Counterclaim for Damage in Suit for Freight Charges.—In an action to recover a freight charge in a federal court, defendant held entitled to assert a counterclaim for damage to the shipment, where such counterclaim is permitted, or required, by the state practice.—Payne, Director-General, v. Clark. U. S. District Court, California. 217 Fed. 525.

Seller's Duty on Wrongful Rejection.—Where the buyer refused to take and pay for goods, the seller cannot recover the entire purchase price in an action on the contract, and not for its breach, without alleging that he stored or retained them for the buyer pursuant to Civ. Code 1910, § 4131.—J. E. Dunson & Bros. Co. v. J. C. Smith Seed Co. Court of Appeals of Georgia. 106 S. E. 914.

Crop Mortgage.—The description of a crop in a mortgage is sufficient if it be such that a prudent disinterested person, aided and directed by such inquiries as the instrument itself suggests, is able to identify the property, and a mortgage designating "all crops growing" is good as to crops in the ground when the instrument is executed.—McCormick v. Farmers Grain & Milling Co. District Court of Appeals, California. 197 Pac. 429.

Recovery for Loss of Profits.—Special damages, such as expected profits from a resale, may be recovered, if at the time of making the contract the buyer has an existing contract of resale and the purchase is made for the purpose of filling it and the goods cannot be otherwise procured and the seller is apprised of these facts when the contract is made.—Dreyer Commission Co. v. Fruen Cereal Co. Supreme Court of Minnesota. 182 N. W. 520.

Carrier's Liability for Non-Delivery.—"When a carrier fails to deliver the goods intrusted to his care, or delivers them in a damaged condition, no excuse avails him, unless it was occasioned by the act of God, the public enemy, an inherent vice or natural deterioration of the object carried, or, in case of live stock, the viciousness of the animals, or that he is excused by special contract made with the shipper, by statute, or by negligence of the shipper.—Hines, Director General, v. Vann. Court of Appeals of Georgia. 106 S. E. 921.

Title to Growing Crop.—One who purchased a portion of a crop of corn while it was growing, completed the payment therefor, and demanded possession of the corn both from the sellers and from one to whom they had delivered it for sale for them, has a better title to the corn, regardless of when the transfer of title occurred, than the one to whom it was delivered, who was merely the agent of the partnership and therefore chargeable with notice of the sale.—Kimball v. Swenson. District Court of Appeal, California. 196 Pac. 781.

Measure of Damages for Breach of Contract.—The rule that the measure of damages for breach of contract for sale of goods is the difference between the contract price and the market price at the time of the breach is only applied for the protection of purchasers against the actual damage that is caused him by the seller's failure to deliver the goods, and if the purchaser can supply himself with other similar goods at the price stated in the contract, he has sustained no loss by the breach.—Hickey v. Perkins Co. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 229 S. W. 951.

Oral Agreement Not to Re-enter Business Not Binding.—Contracts on the part of the seller of a business not to engage in it to be upheld by the courts must be definite and certain as to the extent to which trade or business is restrained, so that it may appear to what extent the rights of the public have been infringed before lending aid to their enforcement. Where the purchasers of a milling business saw fit to rely on general expressions by the seller as to his future intentions not to engage in the business again, without incorporating statements to such effect into the contract, they must be held to have taken the chance that the seller might later change his plans, and he is not precluded from re-entering the business, not having expressly agreed to such effect.—Patterson v. Rogers. Supreme Court of Arkansas. 229 S. W. 711.

Evidence of Weight.—Whether the discrepancy in weight arose from a loss in transit or from an error in weighing, and, if from an error in weighing, whether such error occurred at the place of shipment or the place of delivery, were questions of fact for the trial court to determine. Proof of the quantity received was competent evidence tending to prove the quantity shipped, in the absence of evidence tending to show a loss in transit.—Carnegie Dock & Fuel Co. v. Midland Lumber & Coal Co. Supreme Court of Minnesota. 182 N. W. 515.

Seller Liable for Demurrage on Failure to Follow Shipping Instructions.—Where a seller of goods undertakes to make shipment to the buyer and fails to obey shipping instructions and as a result the buyer fails to receive prompt notice of the arrival of the shipment and demurrage charges accrue which he is obliged to pay, the seller is liable to make reimbursement. The evidence in this case sustains a finding that the seller disobeyed shipping instructions with the result stated.—Dreyer Commission Co. v. Fruen Cereal Co. Supreme Court of Minnesota. 182 N. W. 520.

Buyer Entitled to Damages Where Later Orders Were Given Preference.—Where the evidence fails to show that any prior customer has failed to receive coal as ordered, and it is proved that orders for coal were sent the seller by later customers and filled within a few days, for coal of the grade contracted to be delivered to the buyer, the seller then being in default of filling the buyer's orders according to contract, the buyer is entitled to recover damages for nondelivery of the coal diverted and delivered to such later customer when it should have been delivered to the buyer.—Pasposia Coal Co. v. Nye-Schneider-Fowler Co. Supreme Court of Nebraska. 182 N. W. 586.

Measure of Damages.—Where the B/L made the invoice value the basis of settlement for damaged goods, it was error to subtract from the sale price of such goods the customs duties paid thereon, since the sale price is presumed to have included the enhancement of value occasioned by the imposition of duties. Where the shipper is entitled to recover the invoice value of the goods, plus freight, but minus the net proceeds of the sale of the damaged goods, the expenses of trucking the damaged goods and of conducting the sale are to be deducted from the proceeds of the sale to ascertain the net proceeds.—U. S. W. F. Co. v. La Cie. Gen. Transatlantique. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 271 Fed. 184.



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References: Any bank, mercantile agency, commission firm or the editor of this publication.

Lien of Seller of Agricultural Products.—Act No. 63 of 1890, giving seller of agricultural products a lien for purchase price during the first five days following delivery, held inoperative as to property for which negotiable warehouse receipts in proper form have been acquired for value and in good faith by third persons, having been repealed in so far as it affects such property by the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act (Act No. 221 of 1908, §§ 1, 2, 4, 5, 40-49, 60). Lien given sellers of agricultural products during five days following delivery by Act No. 63 of 1890 should be enforced by seizure in sequestration proceedings during such five-day period under Code Prac. art. 275, par. 7.—John M. Parker Co. v. E. Martin & Co. Supreme Court of Louisiana. 88 South. 68.

Inspector's Evidence Worthless Without Testimony of Sampler.—On an issue as to whether two cars of cane seed shipped by defendants to plaintiff were of the kind and grade called for by the contract testimony of an inspector as to the kind and grade of samples tested by him, which he identified as coming from the cars in question only from his record, made from tickets giving the numbers of the cars, placed in the samples by some one of his assistants, to him unknown, who obtained them in the usual course of his business, held incompetent; the tickets themselves from which the record was made being merely hearsay evidence which would have been inadmissible, if offered.—Crowell Bros. v. Panhandle Grain & Elevator Co. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 271 Fed. 129.

Landlord's Lien Expires Thirty Days After Removal of Crops.—In an action by landlord for conversion of cotton on which the landlord had a lien for rent and advances, where execution against the tenant had been levied on the cotton while it was in possession of the tenant either on the premises or at the place where the tenant had taken it to have it prepared for market, held, that the burden of showing waiver or loss of lien was on defendants, purchasers at execution sale, who claimed that his lien had been waived by the landlord because he allowed the tenant to sell crops, so judgment for defendants cannot be sustained on the theory that the landlord did not establish that the crops were on the premises or had not been removed for more than 30 days.—Jarrell-Evans Co. v. Allen. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 229 S. W. 920.

Time Limit on Claim for Delay in Furnishing Car.—Under Interstate Commerce Act, 1887, § 1 (U. S. Comp. St. § 8563), the term "transportation" is declared to embrace all instrumentalities of shipment or carriage, and under the Hepburn Act of June 29, 1906 (U. S. Comp. St. § 8563[2]), as well as the subsequent Carmack Amendment (U. S. Comp. St. §§ 8604a, 8604aa), an agreement by an express company, which is included in the term "common carrier" as defined by the Hepburn Act, to furnish a car for an interstate shipment, is not an independent contract separate and distinct from the contract of shipment; so, where the car was not furnished within the time required, and loss resulted, recovery cannot be had where notice was not given within the four-month period fixed by the rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission, for Congress included in the term "transportation" all preliminary services.—Cecil v. Southern Express Co. Court of Appeals of Kentucky. 229 S. W. 1041.

Farmer Can Recover on Basis of Thresher's Weight in Absence of Agreement to Accept Grain Buyer's Weight.—Where a farmer during threshing sold his wheat to a mill, the driver of the truck carrying the wheat receiving receipts from the mill's weigher, and such receipts were not delivered to the farmer promptly, and he did not until practically through hauling discover discrepancies between the thresher's weights and the mill weights, there was no account stated, even though the wheat when it was delivered was commingled with other wheat; it appearing that, when the truck with its contents was weighed, the wheat was emptied, and then the truck alone weighed; hence an instruction submitting the theory of an account stated was properly refused. Where plaintiff sold wheat to defendant, the delivery of wheat receipts to the driver in charge of the truck bringing the wheat would not establish an account stated; there being no evidence that the driver had any authority to adjust and settle an account or to make any agreement as to the correctness of weights.—Bloss v. Aurora Milling Co. Springfield Court of Appeals, Missouri. 229 S. W. 833.

Higher Rate Not Restraint of Commerce.—A shipper cannot recover treble damages under Sherman Anti-Trust Act, § 7 (Comp. St. § 8829), from railroads, which combined to restrain interstate commerce, where the only damage alleged by him was the payment of a rate higher than he would have been compelled to pay, in the absence of such combination, if the rate which he paid had been held reasonable by the Interstate Commerce Commission, so that the railroads were required to collect it and the shipper to pay it.—Keogh v. C. & N. W. Ry. Co. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 271 Fed. 445.

Workmen's Compensation Act.—Under Workmen's Compensation Act (Vernon's Ann. Civ. St. Supp. 1918, art. 5246—82), defining "employees," and article 5246—83, providing that the officers and directors of a corporation are not deemed employees, a stockholder, who was the general manager, director, secretary, and treasurer of the employer corporation for a monthly "salary," is not entitled to compensation, though, as part of his duties as general manager, he occasionally performed the work of a laborer in the plant, and was injured while so doing, the language of the statute, which uses the word "wages," signifying compensation for mechanical or menial labor, and not the word "salary," which has reference to employment above the grade of such labor, showing an intention to exclude corporate officers even before the amendment of 1917.—Millers' Indemnity Underwriters v. Cook. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 229 S. W. 598.

Insurance.—In respect to correcting a mutual mistake in reducing a contract of insurance to writing, a mutual insurance company is bound by the rules of equity and the principles of law applicable to other corporations and individuals. Under the statutes of Nebraska, in an action on a fire insurance policy, the right to recover for the loss of the insured property is not defeated by misrepresentations in the application for the insurance, if they did not contribute to the loss or deceive the insurer to its injury. Rev. St. 1913, § 3187. A mutual correction of an unexpired fire insurance policy to cover a future loss does not prevent the insured from seeking the correction of the original draft to cover a past loss covered by the contract actually made but, through a mutual mistake, not correctly reduced to writing.—Central Granaries Co. v. Nebraska Lumbermen's Mutual Ins. Ass'n. Supreme Court of Nebraska. 182 N. W. 582.

Limitation of Carrier's Liability Only by Shipper's Written Agreement.—Even though the Interstate Commerce Commission, under the authority conferred upon it by said statute, has adopted and promulgated regulations by which such limitation of liability may be effected as to all property in interstate shipment, except ordinary live stock, and in compliance with such regulations a carrier has filed and published and put into effect its tariffs and rules for maintenance of rates dependent upon value declared in writing by the shipper or agreed upon in writing as the released value of the property, approved by said commission, it remains liable for such full actual loss, damage, or injury, in the case of any particular shipment, unless it takes from the shipper a written declaration of the value of the property, or a written agreement with him upon the released value thereof, signed by him.—Lindenburg v. Amer. Ry. Exp. Co. Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia. 106 S. E. 884.

INDIA'S wheat crop this year will total 253,000,000 bus. or 69.3% of the 1920 crop according to the International Institute of Agriculture.

Books Received

FARMING THE FARMER is a brochure of 7 pages of racy reading exposing the fancy salaries allowed to themselves by the officers, counsel, directors, committeemen and organizers of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. It has been compiled from the official minutes of the U. S. Grain Growers by C. D. Hagerty, and shows that Pres. Gustafson is drawing \$16,000, and two men in the legal department together, \$22,500 a year. Sent to readers of the Journal on application to the Publicity Department of the Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.

Carrier Not Required to Notify Consignee that B/L Gives Right of Inspection.

Sands & Co., of Waverly, N. Y., sold a carload of beans to Thomas & Co., Frederick, Md., for delivery at Adamstown, Md., notify Adamstown Canning Co.

The day the beans were loaded Sands & Co. made draft on Thomas & Co., with B/L and deposited draft in the bank, writing Thomas & Co. on an invoice mailed that day that the beans could be inspected on arrival.

The car burned on a side track used jointly by the railroad company and the canning company before any delivery was made. The draft and B/L which had been forwarded to the Central Trust Co., of Frederick, Md., were then taken up by the Lewis E. Sands Co., which made claim for the loss and on claim being rejected, started suit.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, in reversing a decision of the District Court, said:

The question contested was whether under the B/L the railroad company was liable as insurer or as warehouseman and that depended on whether notice of arrival was given to the canning company more than 48 hours before the fire. Upon this point there was testimony pro and con, which the trial judge fairly submitted to the jury, which found a verdict for the plaintiff.

We think there was error in answer to the following requests:

The court affirmed the request of the plaintiff:

"That such notice as would start the 48 hours running must be a notice that will enable the consignee or person to be notified to identify the particular car to which the notice applies, so that they may know the consignor, consignee, and person to be notified, and whether there is a right of inspection."

It is the duty of a railroad carrier to notify the consignee of arrival of his goods, and in case of a B/L to order of the shipper, or to order of a consignee not at destination, it is usual to provide for notice of arrival to some other person representing the owner. Such other person has been presumably informed by the holder of the B/L of the character of the shipment, the name of the consignee, etc.

All that is required of the railroad company is to give notice. What is due notice depends upon circumstances. Notice to one in a small town may well differ from notice to a person in a large city. Oral notice may sometimes be sufficient and at others written notice. It seems to us to be exacting too much of a railroad company to require it to state, in addition to the fact of arrival of the goods, such a provision in a B/L as that inspection is allowed.

So, the defendant having requested the court to charge:

"That, if they find from the evidence that the Canning Company had actual knowledge on March 13th of the arrival of the car of beans on the joint siding, it was not necessary that notice should be formally given." The plaintiff's attorney requested that this instruction must be taken "in connection with what your honor previously charged, that such notice must specify the car, so as to be able to determine the consignor, consignee, and person to be notified, and whether there is a right of inspection."

The court so charged. It is impossible for us to say whether the jury found for the plaintiff on the ground that notice of arrival was not given 48 hours before the fire, or upon the ground that, so given, it was not due notice, because not including a statement of the right of inspection.

We need not consider whether the railroad company should have given with the notice of arrival the number of the car, name of consignor, etc., because it plainly appears from the record that the canning company had notice of these facts.

The judgment is reversed.—271 Fed. Rep. 85.

REMAINING exportable surplus of wheat on hand in Argentina on June 3 amounted to 80,000,000 bus. according to an Argentine Government announcement.

DEFICIENCY appropriation bills for large amounts continue to receive the favorable consideration of Congress thereby encouraging the bureaucrats to continue wasting the people's money without authority. If they were required to make good all expenditures in excess of the amounts appropriated for their departments they would heed the authority of Congress and keep their expenditures within their appropriations. How long must these autocrats be tolerated?

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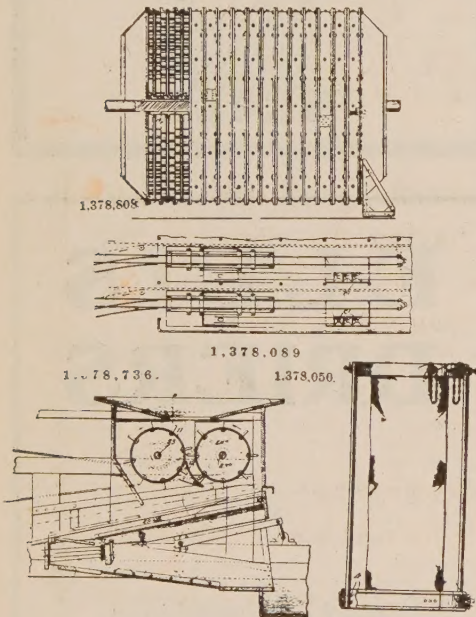
Patents Granted

1,378,809. **Drier.** William Brownell, Brooklyn, N. Y. Drying in this apparatus is done in a spiral drying channel within a rotating drum. The drying channel is formed by the arrangement of a series of radial spokes.

1,378,050. **Bag Holder.** F. J. Morris, Durango, Colo. A frame supports this holder which is made up of a series of ears attached to a ring. A clamping device operated by a series of chains holds the bag to be filled in position.

1,789,089. **Grain Car Handling Apparatus.** Thomas D. Budd, Chicago, Ill., assignor of one-half to the Link Belt Co. and one-half to James Stewart & Co. This apparatus comprises a means for handling grain cars and includes a track for the storage of loaded cars, a track for the storage of unloaded cars, an unloading track, a car dumping cradle and a hand unloading pit.

1,378,736. **Riddle for Seed Extracting Machines.** B. N. Trautman, Ft. Collins, Colo. A



series of parallel slanting slats is contained within this riddle. The slats are spaced and every other one is equipped with fingers. Below is a receptacle for catching all materials which passes between the slats.

THE FOOD SHORTAGE has reached a critical stage in Moscow owing to peasants refusing to sell their corn and keeping it for seed, according to reports from Moscow. A recent decree issued by the soviet government establishing free trade has had little effect in relieving the situation.

Insurance Notes.

GROUNDING for lightning rods on elevators must be known to be properly done at the time of installation for it never can be done afterwards, without digging up the grounds.—*Our Paper.*

CHICAGO, ILL.—W. L. Barnum, who served for many years as sec'y of the Millers National Fire Ins. Co., died at this city May 28, aged 91 years. He was born at Newark, N. J., and was a lieutenant-colonel of the 11th Missouri infantry in the Civil War. Interment was at Springfield, Ill.

DUST ACCUMULATING in electric motors is a cause of fires that can be prevented by a proper inclosure. After a small fire in the motor of its elevator at Freeport, Ill., the H. A. Hillmer Co. has installed housings for all its motors at Freeport and Ridott and believes it will be a good investment.

No Faith in Grain Pools.

So many different bands of agitators are trying to work the farmer the wonder is all of them are not distracted, bewildered and misled. However, a few have strong enough vision to see and think clearly as is evidenced by the following from the Hutchinson, Kan., News:

I had planned to attend the wheat growers' meeting in Hutchinson, but circumstances prevented. There are several things connected with it that do not look good to me.

To hear some of the promoters talk the wheat grower is absolutely at the mercy of the Chicago board of trade, that he was robbed every time he sold a bushel of grain, and that the board of trade was the cause of the break in wheat from the high point down to the present price, when in fact I don't think it had anything to do with it; but the same thing caused cattle to break from 23 cents down to 7 and 8 cents and hogs from \$25.50 down to \$9.75, potatoes from 33 cents per pound now to 9 cents, all brought about by the law of supply and demand, but the Jaw Smiths would have us believe that the gamblers, as they call them, absolutely control the price of everything.

If that is the case why is sugar 9 cents when a year ago it was 33c? Why are potatoes \$1.35, a year ago \$6?

They make a big noise about the California fruit growers' association and how much money it was making. You can go to California now and you will see oranges and lemons rotting on the trees and no market for them that will pay the expense of picking; cards tacked up on the fences, "Help Yourself." Now, if the association is such a wonderful life saver, why this condition? But, remember one thing there are lots of officers in it that draw large salaries. They get their money first and this is the way I look at this pool.

I am a farmer and have been all my life and I don't think the board of trade ever cost me a cent. I never saw the time that I had to ask some one else to sell my crops for me. They talk about stabilizing the market and fixing the market just as it needs it.

That is just the thing that cost Kansas from 50 to 75 cents a bushel on the 41,000,000 bus. of wheat left in the farmers' hands which could have been unloaded on the gamblers at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bushel, but these life savers of the farmer said, "No! let's organize a wheat pool and demand \$3.00; we can get that if you farmers will all agree not to sell a bushel for less."

Why is there so much wheat left on the farmers? The main reason is these agitators going about over the state telling the farmers how they were being robbed. Canada sent 40,000,000 bus. into the United States. That put a stop to the Kansas wheat going to the miller. It also stopped Kansas flour from going east because our mills could not compete with that cheap wheat from Canada.

My contention is that this wheat growers' pool talk has cost the farmer more on this one crop than all the boards of trade in the world. I intend to keep on raising wheat, but I am not going to let any of these fellows tell me when to sell and when not to sell and I never saw the time that I could not hold my wheat if I wanted to and sell if I wanted to.

These Jaw Smiths tell the farmer, let us have control of your wheat and we will show the gamblers how to sell wheat and it won't cost you anything, but you must put up \$14. Quite a nice little sum. Then the farmers that have an elevator must put up \$500 more.

A nice little sum, and still they are doing this for the poor farmer. I may be old fashioned, but this new idea of the wheat grower setting the price on his wheat, has been tested right here in Kansas with this crop.

McGreevy and that bunch set the price last fall at about \$3.00 and are getting about \$1.40 today. If you can set the price on wheat you can on corn and every other article raised on the farm. Why stop at wheat?

The wheat farmer is not as bad off as the cattle and hog men, but they are easier worked by the men who farms the farmer. Yours truly, W. M. Allison, Burrton, Kans.

Watch Out for Vapor From Fire Extinguisher Liquid.

A large percentage of the fire extinguishers in use today, throw a liquid known as carbon tetrachloride to extinguish the flames.

A com'te consisting of A. C. Fieldner, S. H. Katz, S. P. Kinney and E. S. Longfellow, realizing the poisonous effects that have come to persons handling carbon tetrachloride, started a series of investigations to see if a person fighting a fire with one of these chemical extinguishers was in danger.

They report that carbon tetrachloride thrown onto hot surfaces in a closed room resulted in the chemical breaking up in one instance and forming a quantity of the deadly poisonous phosgene gas.

In another instance, when the tetrachloride was thrown on a fire, it turned to tetrachloride vapor, a very strong anaesthetic.

Other gases found around fires put out by tetrachloride extinguishers included hydrogen sulphide gas and chlorine.

In its report, the com'te suggests, that carbon tetrachloride extinguishers be not used on fires in closely confined spaces where conditions are such that the user cannot escape without breathing the fumes.

The Electric Lamp Hazard.

It has long been a matter of common knowledge that when the bulb of an electric lamp is buried in some material that does not permit the free radiation of heat the temperature will rise until fire starts in anything combustible that is in contact.

Tests made by the Bureau of Chemistry show that the breaking of the glass of the bulb will by contact of a dust-laden atmosphere with the red-hot filament within the lamp cause a dust explosion and fire. As stated by David J. Price in the 7-page circular No. 171 "Some dusts seem to melt or congeal and form on the globe a crust which does not burn readily. Other dusts apparently do not form a blanket heavy enough to cause the temperature of the bulb to be raised to their ignition temperature. It is believed, however, that any combustible dust if allowed to collect on the lamp in sufficiently thick layers and remain long will ignite.

"The straight-side vapor-proof globe which prevents the accumulation of dust on the lamp may be used to maintain a temperature below the smoking temperature of the dust, provided it is the proper size for the lamp it is designed to protect. The use of drop cords and the so-called extension lights or portable lamps on long cords is probably the most common objectionable practice and should be eliminated as far as possible."

A sample of wheat and oats dust was found to have a smoking temperature of 288 and an ignition temperature of 511 degrees Fahr.

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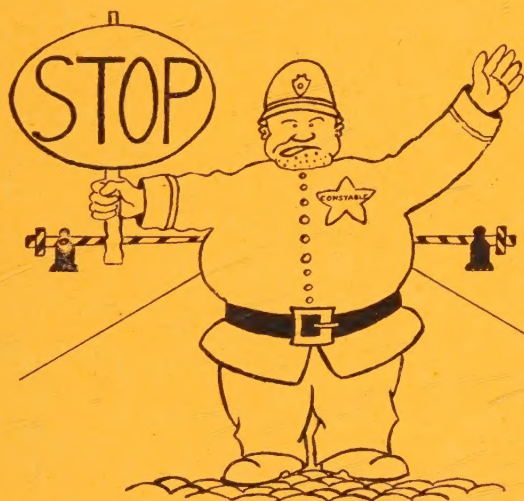
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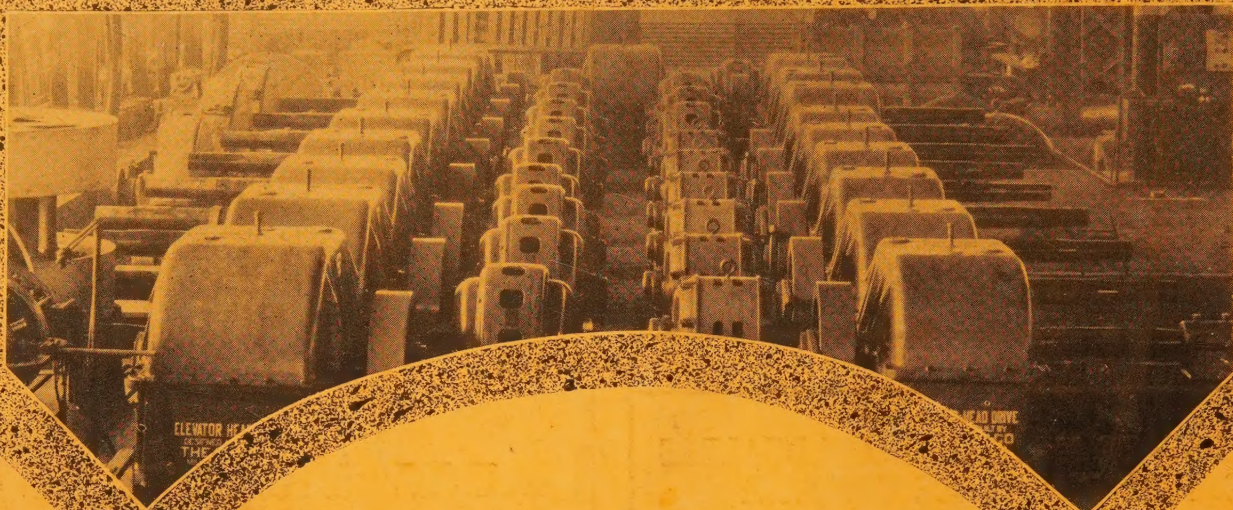
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